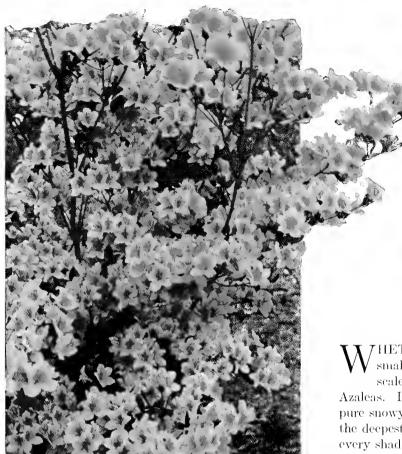
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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



### Azaleas and Rhododendrons



Azalea Kaempferi



Maxwelli

### **AZALEAS**

WHETHER you wish just a spot of color in a small garden or a dazzling display on a large scale, there is nothing to equal the modern Azaleas. In the hardy types the colors run from pure snowy white through all the shades of pink to the deepest red, with yellow, apricot, and orange in every shade. Bobbink & Atkins are Azalea specialists, with an extensive collection of all types, and can meet your requirements without delay.



RHODODENDRONS. One of the finest borders for the lawn is a planting of hybrid Rhododendrons. These broad-leaved evergreens with their long, leathery foliage are pleasing all winter, their dark coloring being especially good with snow on the ground, but when in bloom they are a picture you will never forget. The B. & A. collection is the finest in this country and it will pay you to investigate it before buying.

# Evergreens, Trees Shrubs and Vines

N THIS BOOK the home-owner will find a comprehensive list of the better permanent plant material for improving and beautifying the home-grounds. By proper planning we add not only beauty to our surroundings but such important aids to our comfort as shade and protection. The right tree in the right place for shade and a well-kept evergreen hedge for privacy, make the outdoor living-room one of the most important parts of a home.

BOBBINK & ATKINS comb the temperate zones for material for this catalogue, and you will find a long list to select from. We should especially like to call your attention to our splendid collections of Azaleas and Rhododendrons, unrivaled in American commerce.

Here you find about all of the desirable flowering shrubs, something for every requirement in that out-door living room; and for hedge material we should like you to see our stock of upright Japanese Yews in any size required for any immediate effect you may want.

Evergreens and Conifers	PAGES <b>3</b> -9
Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shrubs	10-13
DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES	14-20
Deciduous Flowering Shrubs	21-29
HARDY VINES	30-32

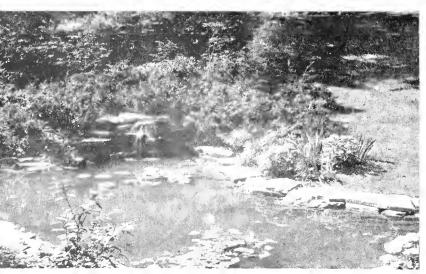
### BOBBINK & ATKINS

Rutherford, New Jersey









# Garden Planning and Planting Service

UR Planting Department is manned by competent men who are ready at all times to make suggestions and plans, or to carry out the ideas of garden and estate owners. Whether it be the laying out of extensive grounds, or simply a memorial planting, we can render prompt and efficient service.

Our Landscape Division enables us to solve difficult or special garden problems, as every member of the staff is a specialist in his particular field.

If you live in our immediate vicinity, we offer a trained consultation service without charge or obligation. We invite your correspondence when we can more fully advise you of this service. No charge for consultation. We solicit correspondence.

The upper picture shows a planting by Bobbink & Atkins on the estate of Miss E. Frances Hooper, White Plains, N. Y. This photo was taken only one year after the job was completed. The foundation planting consists of Rhododendrons, An-dromedas, Azaleas, Taxus in variety, accented by tall Hemlocks, White-flower-ing Degree of and Flowering Charging A ing Dogwood, and Flowering Cherries. A clump of Spirwa Vanhouttei is at the left. The large Pin Oak at the right was transplanted from our Nurseries at Clifton, N. J. This garden was prize-winner in the 1936 Herold-Tribune Garden Competition.

The second view is a typical entrance and foundation planting often installed and roundation planting often installed by our men. It was designed for a house built of buff brick, and made a very satis-factory showing. Of course, entrance and foundation plantings should be designed to harmonize with the building whose lines they are intended to soften and blend with the grounds. If our friends who are with the grounds. If our friends who contemplate plantings will send a photo or diagram of the house, we will make a plan appropriate to the architecture. The plants used in the picture are:

No. 1. Chamæcyparis pisifera plumosa (Retinospora)

(Retinospora)
2. Chamæcyparis pisifera plumosa aurea
3. Chamæcyparis pisifera squarrosa Veitchi
4. Tsuga canadensis (Hemlock)
5. Chamæcyparis pisifera plumosa aurea
6. Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana
7. Taxus cuspidata capitata (Upright form)

(7 plants at each side of the entrance, 14 plants in all.)

The third photo shows a naturalistic planting in which appear Rhododendrons, Mountain Laurel, Lily-of-the-Valley Shrubs, Hardy Azaleas, Berberis Chenaulti, Ilex, Betula nigra and B. alba, Malus floribunda and White- and Redflowering Dogwood.

In the fourth picture you will see a water-planting with a background of Canadian Hemlock and Mountain Pine, groups of Rhododendrons and White- and Red-flowering Dogwood. Bordering the pool are plantings of *Leucothoë Catesbæi*, evergreen shrubs of the Heath family, *Ilex glabra*, most fruitful of Hollies, and various water-plants in the pool.



# Evergreens and Conifers

### Some Rare and Unusual Evergreens Are Listed Here

THE improvement in business conditions is reflected in the increased activity in home-building, and further evidenced in the great movement for beautifying the home and its surroundings, conducted by scores of magazines throughout the country.

New homes need the stately Evergreens, not only to be in style, but to impart an air of permanence and stability to them. Evergreens are beautiful both summer and winter, as Longfellow puts it,

Green not alone in summerlime.

But in the winter's frost and rime.

The value of an evergreen tree is not to be decided by its height alone, but by its general form and shapeliness. Some have to be clipped in the spring to make them symmetrical if such an effect is desired. which is not always the case.

#### All Plants in This Group Are Dug, Balled and Burlapped

#### ITEMS MARKED @ ADD CHARM AND VARIETY TO THE ROCK-GARDEN

CEDRUS atlantica glauca. Blue Atlas Cedar.	60 to
70 ft. This is a hardy form of the Algerian	Cedar
which succeeds as far north as Massachusetts.	It is a
wide-spreading, conical tree with sweeping bra	anches
of silvery blue foliage. A very graceful tree.	
Each	10

																	- E-8	ıcn		Ιť	,
5	to	6	ft						,			 			ŀ		.\$7	-00	\$6	3	00
6	to	8	ft		•			•			٠.	٠.					. 8	50	7:	5	00

#### **CHAMAECYPARIS**

#### Cypress; Retinospora

Many evergreens of this genus are known as Retinosporas, but this is an incorrect name and now discredited; so varieties formerly listed under that name are now included under Chamacyparis. Another common name is Cypress. In this family are many delightful shrubby evergreens of great value in plantings.

- Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana Youngi. Young's Golden Cypress. 20 to 25 ft. Bushy habit; loosely branched with tips bent over. It is greenish yellow in tint, but becomes bronzy later in the summer. 2 to 3 ft., \$2 each.
- C. obtusa. *Hinoki Cypress*. The sacred Shinto Cypress of Japan, all temples of that faith being built of its wood, and large numbers of the trees are always planted in temple grounds. Although it attains an immense size in Japan, the varieties in America grow to only about 15 feet in height. Lustrous, dark green Each
  - 5 to 6 ft..... ..\$5 50 75 00
- C. obtusa acuta. An almost solid mass of dwarf, compact deep green foliage. Very dwarf. 8 to 12 in., \$1.50 each.
- C. obtusa gracilis. Slender Hinoki Cypress. 12 to 15 ft. A graceful little tree with bright green foliage. Each 3 to 4 ft.....\$7 00

- Chamæcyparis obtusa gracilis compacta. Compact Hinoki Cypress. 6 to 8 ft. It has a very oriental appearance, with closely packed foliage. Very dwarf. Each
- gardens. Each
- C. pisifera. Sawara Cypress. 35 to 40 ft. From Japan, hardy as far north as New England. The very ornamental foliage is arranged in fan-like branches turned up at the ends, and in this country grows to be about 30 feet tall. Each 5 to 6 ft.....\$6 00 \$54 00
- Each  $150 \ 00$
- group form of Sawara with long, drooping branchlets of bright green. It will grow 15 to 20 feet high in sheltered situations and is a decidedly beautiful Each evergreen.

  - to 15 ft. Similar to the preceding but seldom exceeds 12 feet in height. The tips of new branchlets are bright golden yellow.
  - Each 2½ to 3 ft.....\$4 50 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$6 00.



Chamæcyparis pisifera plumosa.	Plume Cypress.
35 to 40 ft. An intermediate form	having slender,
feathery branchlets and tiny, needle-	ike, bright green
foliage. It is one of our most useful	ornamentals.
	Each 10

	feathery branchlets and tiny, needle-lik	e. brig	ht.green
	foliage. It is one of our most useful or		
		Each	10
	4 to 5 ft	3 75	\$34 00
	5 to 6 ft		50 00
	6 to 8 ft		80 00
	8 to 10 ft		135 00
C	. pisifera plumosa aurea. Golden P		Cupress.
	35 to 40 ft. Similar to the preceding bu		
			10
	in color. 3 to 4 ft	3 00	\$27 00
	5 to 6 ft		50 00
	8 to 10 ft		135 00
C	RYPTOMERIA japonica dacrydio	ides.	20 to
_	25 ft. Sometimes called Fern Cryptom		
	nese Cedar. Loose, rather feathery, fan		
		Each	
	3 to 4 ft		
	5 to 6 ft		100 00
	6 to 8 ft		
C	. japonica Lobbi. Lobb Cryptomeria.	20 t	o 25 ft.
	- 113DH siender. Leaves deep green, char	ıgıng i	to russet
	Habit slender. Leaves deep green, char in the fall.		to russet 10
		Each	10

#### DOUGLAS FIR. See Pseudotsuga.

#### JUNIPERUS . The Junipers

Some of the species are incredibly variable. In this group we find trailing, spreading, columnar, and fastigiate forms.

1 15 4 00 5 4 1 1 4 1
gray-green columnar tree 15 to 20 feet high. A valu-
able plant for exposed situations. Each 10
4 to 5 ft\$4 50 \$41 00
6 to 8 ft 7 00
8 to 10 ft

J. chinensis albo-variegata. White-leaf Chinese Juniper. 6 to 7 ft. Carries a number of ereamy white branchlets among its gray-green foliage. 2½ to 3 ft., \$3 each.

J. chinensis columnaris. Columnar Chinese Juniper. 15 to 20 ft. Looks like a slender, tapering spire of silvery green foliage. No other evergreen will grow as rapidly. It is a good substitute for red cedar.

																Est	ıch -	10	)
4	to	5 ft														\$3	75	\$34	00
-6	to	8 ft									,					-6	00	54	00
-8	to	10 ft.	,	,	,						,					 9	()()	- 80	00



Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana



Chamæcyparis pisifera plumosa

Juniperus •	chinensis	columnar	is vir	idis.	Green
Column Ch	inese $Junip$	per. $20 \text{ to } 23$	ft. B	rilliant	green
foliage. Use	ed to give e	olor contras	t. E	ach	10
5 to 6 ft		. <b>.</b>	\$5	00 8	\$45 00
6 to 8 ft			7	00	63 00
J. chinensi	s compact	ta nyramic	lalis.	10 to	15 ft.

chinensis compacta pyramidalis. 10 to 15 ft. Very hardy. Stiff, narrow appearance. 1½ to 2-ft. spread. \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

J. chinensis fæmina. Reeves' Juniper. Upright, pyramidal bush, very decorative in appearance. 10 to Each 4 to 5 ft..... 5 50

J. chinensis Fortunei. Fortune's Juniper. 12 to 15 ft. Different from other Chinensis varieties. Broad, pyramidal, loose, attractive tree.  $\mathbf{E}$ ach 6 to 7 ft.....

Good for large rockeries. 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.50 each,

J. chinensis japonica albo-variegata. Variegated Japanese Juniper. 8 to 10 ft. There are cream-eolored branchlets all through the bush. Each 10 
 branchiets all through the bush.
 Each

 1½ to 2 ft.
 \$2.75

 2 to ½ ft.
 3 50

 chinensis ispenies
 6 20
 \$25 00 31 00

J. chinensis japonica aurea. Golden Japanese Juniper. 3 to 4 ft. Brilliant golden yellow, scaly leaves cover the plant. 12 to 15 in., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.



Juniperus chinensis neaboriensis. Conical Chinese	
Juniper. 8 to 10 ft. This variety never needs trim-	
ming, but always looks like a neat, compact, narrow	
pyramid. The most formal Juniper in shape.	

Er acti	Each
4  to  5  ft $3 50 + 5  to  6  ft$	\$5 50
J. chinensis oblonga. Oblong Juniper.	10 to 12 ft.
Has a broad, round base but grows into	a feathery,
informal pyramid. In winter, the fo	liage shows
purple and lavender tints.	ach 10
3 to 4 ft\$3	00 - \$27 - 00
7 to 8 ft 7	50

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper. 5 to 6 ft. A very popular and handsome evergreen. Forms an open, spreading bush of dense, feathery foliage, quite a contrast to other evergreens. Thrives in cities.

	Each	10
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. diam	\$3 00	\$27 00
4 to 5-ft, diam,	. 6 00	54 00
5 to 6-ft, diam,	8 50	75 00
7 to 8-ft. diam	17 50	

#### JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA COMPACTA

#### Compact Pfitzer Juniper •

#### A Wonderful New Semi-Dwarf Evergreen Developed by Bobbink & Atkins

It is a very bushy grower and will retain its eompaet appearance without clipping. A plant spreading to 4 feet will grow only 1/2 feet high. The foliage is more deeply blue than that of its parent, and very ornamental, making it highly desirable for rockgardens, banks, and other places where the parent variety eould not be used.

•		macn 10
$2$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. diam.		3 75 \$34 00
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. diam.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6 00 54 00

- Juniperus chinensis Sargenti. @ Sargent Juniper. 2 ft. Covers the ground with dense mats of graygreen foliage. A good rock-plant. 12 to 15-in. spread, \$1.25 each.
- J. chinensis Smithi. Smith's Juniper. 8 to 9 ft. Remains a bright grass-green color all winter. It is hardy and of open, bushy form. 10 Each 2½ to 3 ft.....\$3 75 54 00
- It forms a golden mat of foliage. 12 to 15-in. spread, \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.
- J. communis depressa (canadensis). 🗘 Canada Juniper. 3 to 4 ft. A prostrate variety becoming a low, broad bush. Very hardy and useful for planting in masses. Foliage dark blue-green. 15 to 18-in. diam., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.
- J. communis depressa plumosa. 

   Plumed Spreading Juniper. 1 to 2 ft. Rather new and very hardy, with branches spreading along the ground. Silvery green foliage which in the fall is tinted with lilac and layender, providing an interesting color relief.

	, I	_	Each	16	)
	116 to 2-ft, diam		\$1 75	\$15	00
	2 to 3-ft. diam		2 25	21	00
Ī	. communis hibernica. Irish	Ji	miner. 7	to 8	ft.

- Grows into a slender spire. Foliage blackish green. A favorite for some parts of landscape work.
- Each
- Good for formal accents; also for window-boxes.

	Each	
12 to 15 in		
1½ to 2 ft		
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	2 10	-19 - 00
3 to 4 ft	2.75	-25-00



Juniperus chinensis Sargenti

- Juniperus horizontalis (prostrata). Creeping Savin Juniper. 1 to 2 ft. A native plant which forms dense dark green mats, fine for rocky slopes or sandy  $_{
  m Each}$ banks. \$21.00 80.00
- J. procumbens. © Prostrate Chinese Juniper. An exeellent evergreen for rock-gardens. 2 to 212-ft. spread, \$3 each, \$27 for 10.
- J. Sabina. Savin Juniper. A native of Asia. It soon forms dark green, vase-shaped plants. Fine for rocky slopes and sandy banks. Each 26 - 00
- J. Sabina cupressifolia. Cypress Savin. The blue-green foliage overlaps like scales. Forms a narrow
- pyramid. 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft., \$3.50 each, \$31 for 10. J. Sabina fastigiata. Tall, slender, erect evergreen. Forms a very narrow pyramid with dark green foliage. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.
- J. Sabina tamariscifolia. Tamarix Juniper. Forms a flat, spreading ground-cover. Soft, feathery foliage which holds its gray-green color all through winter.
- Each
- to Sabina, but a much faster grower with longer branches and a more graceful outline. 2<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub> to 3 ft., \$2.75 each, \$25 for 10.
- J. squamata. Scaly-leaf Juniper. A low, prostrate evergreen with blue-green foliage clinging to the upturned branchlets. One of the hardiest and best for Eachthe rock-garden.
- J. squamata argenteo-variegata. O Variegated Scaly Juniper. Similar to the preceding but has silvery green foliage with occasional sprays of creamy white. 2 to 3-ft. spread, \$3.75 each, \$34 for 10.
- J. squamata Meyeri. Meyer Juniper. A handsome variety from China which has become very popular. Long leaves of silvery blue-green and lavender cover the branches. Plant grows to 4½ feet high eventually. 212 to 3 ft., \$4.50 each, \$41 for 10.
- J. virginiana albospica. White-tip Red Cedar. Pyramidal grower having branchlets elegantly tipped with silvery white, 15 to 20 ft. Each \$31.00 3 to 4 ft.....\$3 50 5 to 6 ft... ... 6 00 54 - 006 to 7 ft..... 7 50 68 - 00

All plants in this group are dug, balled and burlapped

### Bobbink & Atkins



Juniperus virginiana

Janiparas inglina
Juniperus virginiana Burki.         Burk's Cedar.         Very distinct and should have a place in every garden.           Grows into a dense columnar tree with beautiful winter color.         20 to 25 ft.         Each 10 3 to 4 ft.         \$3 75 \$34 00 6 to 8 ft.         7 50 68 00 8 to 10 ft.         10 00 90 00
J. virginiana Burki glauca. Burk's Silver Cedar. 20
to 25 ft. Very similar to the Burk's Cedar but the foliage is bluish and gives quite a frosty appearance.
3 to 4 ft.       \$3 75       \$34 00         6 to 7 ft.       \$ 50       75 00         8 to 10 ft.       10 50       95 00
J. virginiana Cannarti. Cannart Cedar. The most aristocratic Cedar. When grown to a fair size, it appears as a narrow, columnar tree, with very dark green foliage. In the fall, it bears berries with a bluish bloom on them, greatly adding to its attractiveness. 20 to 25 ft.  Leach 10 4 to 5 ft. 54 50 \$41 00 5 to 6 ft. 6 00 54 00 6 to 7 ft. 7 50 68 00
J. virginiana elegantissima. Gold-tipped Red Cedar.
A very ornamental evergreen. The shape is a slender cone. Foliage bright green with bright yellow tips turning bronze in winter. 20 to 25 ft.  Each 10
3 to 4 ft
J. virginiana glauca. Silver Red Cedar. One of the best Cedars. The leaves are blue-gray. A favorite cone-shaped tree for specimens on lawns as it is a good grower. 25 to 30 ft. Each 10 4 to 5 ft. \$4 50 \$41 00 6 to 7 ft. 6 50 60 00

Juniperus virginiana globosa. Globe Ccdar. A dwarf
Cedar developing into a perfect globe without clip-
ping. Usually about 4 feet high and the same in
diameter. Fine for formal accents. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,
\$5.50 each, \$50 for 10.

J. virginiana Keteleeri. Keteleer's Ceda	r. Makes a
eompact, thick dark green pyramid 15 to	18 feet high
full grown, with base about 5 feet. Bears	s very hand-
some slate-blue berries in autumn. Es	ach 10
4 to 5 ft\$4	50 \$41 00
6 to 7 ft 7	
7 to 8 ft 9	00 80 00
I vivginiana nandula Il'agning Coday	Hay append

virginiana pendula. Weeping Cedar. Has spreading branches and pendulous branchlets. Irregular but

graceful in form. 4 to 5 ft., \$7 each, \$63 for 10. virginiana Schotti. Schott's Red Cedar. 15 ft. Forms a small, compact column. Foliage light green and feathery; keeps its color well in winter.

Each \$31 00 

5 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . . 6 00

J. virginiana tripartita. Fountain Red Cedar. Graygreen, rather prickly foliage. Robust in habit, forming a wide, irregular bush. 15 to 18 in., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

#### PICEA . The Spruces

The Spruces are hardy natives of the North which we look upon as large, majestic trees, but although this is so, there are also dwarf varieties which are of all shapes and colors, showing their character in the mature stage.

Picea Alcockiana bicolor. Alcock Spruce. A Japanese variety. Foliage dark silvery beneath. Very hardy. 50 to 80 ft. Each

50 to 80 ft. Each Each 2 to 2½ ft.....\$4 50 | 4 to 4½ ft.....\$7 50 P. excelsa. Norway Spruce. 80 to 100 ft. The Spruce originally used as a "Christmas Tree." Much used as a quick-growing windbreak. Dark green foliage on branches that are pendulous when grown to a good size. Very popular. 4 to 5 ft., \$3 each, \$27 for 10. P. excelsa aurea. Golden Norway Spruce. 30 to 40 ft.

The upper sides of the needles turn yellow in spring and take on a bronze shade in the fall.

Each
2½ to 3 ft.....\$6 00 | 3 to 4 ft......\$8 50

P. excelsa pendula. Weeping Norway Spruce. 20 to
25 ft. Has a decidedly weeping aspect with its long, pendulous branches growing toward the ground.
4 to 5-ft. diam., \$9 each.

P. excelsa pyramidalis. Pyramidal Norway Spruce.
40 to 50 ft. Is exactly as named, a symmetrical pyramid, which is formed by the upright growth of the branches. 3 to 3½ ft., \$6 each.

P. Koyamai. Koyamai Spruce. 30 to 50 ft. A very graceful and exceptionally hardy variety from central Japan that has proved to be an excellent tree for our Each

Japan that has proved to be an excellent tree for our climate. Broadly cone-shaped when young but be-

flat needles are glossy green underneath and have white stripes above, producing a silvery effect. The best Spruce for the northeastern states.

sure growth and therefore desirable in small plantings. Each

Each 

 2½ to 3 ft.
 \$4 50 | 7 to 8 ft.
 \$15 00

 3½ to 4 ft.
 7 50 | 8 to 10 ft.
 22 50

 P. orientalis aurea. Golden Oriental Spruce. Similar to

Orientalis but in early spring, when the new growth breaks, it is copperly in color, turning to bronze. Each Each

2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft......\$6 00 | 3 to 4 ft......\$10 50



Picea polita. Tigertail Spruce. 80 ft. A very distinct
evergreen of regular form. The pale green needles are
incurved, very rigid, and spiny, spreading all along the
stiff branches. Each 10
3 to 4 ft\$7 50 \$68 00
5 to 6 ft
7 to 8 ft
P. pungens. Colorado Spruce. 70 to 80 ft. Young
plants are very vigorous and handsome, with dull
gray-green, thick needles. The needle color varies,
being distinctly blue in some and gray-green in others.
Much used in landscape work for distinct plantings.
Each Each
3 to 4 ft\$4 00   5 to 6 ft\$7 50
P. pungens glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce. 70 to 80 ft.
Same habit as P. pungens, only blue in color.
Each Each
4 to 5 ft\$7 50   5 to 6 ft\$9 00
P. pungens Kosteri. Koster's Blue Spruce. 50 to
60 ft. This has become the most famous of all coni-
fers for ornamental plantings, due to its silvery blue
foliage, consistent color, and good shape. Much used
for specimens for lawns. Each 10
3 to 3½ ft\$7 50 \$68 00
4 to 5 ft
5 to 6 ft
6 to 7 ft
7 to 8 ft\$25 to 35 00

#### **Dwarf Spruces**

The following dwarf Spruces will add much interest and charm to the rock-garden.

Picea excelsa clanbrasiliana. @ Barry S	Spruce. 4 to
5 ft. Forms a broad mass of light green	
is suitable for the rock-garden.	ich 10
15 to 18-in, diam\$3	50 \$31 00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. diam	50
21/6 to 3-ft, diam 8	00

- P. excelsa echinæformis. A very dwarf form of Spruce with stiff, spiny, radiating needles; also much used in rock-gardens.
   Each 10
   10

   15 to 18-in. diam.
   \$3 50 \$31 00

   2 to 2½-ft. diam.
   6 50

   3 to 3¼-ft diam.
   10 00
- P. excelsa Maxwelli. © Maxwell Spruce. 1½ to 2 ft. Very dwarf, forming a broad cushion of light green, sharply pointed, thick needles. A very desirable plant for the rock-garden. 10 to 12 in., \$3.75 each.
  P. excelsa procumbens. © Prostrate Norway Spruce.
- P. excelsa procumbens. ♀ Prostrate Norway Spruce.

  2 ft. Prostrate, with horizontal branchlets clothed with bright green needles. Each
  15 to 18-in, diam. \$3 50 \$31 00
  2 to 2½-ft, diam. 700 63 00
  2½ to 3-ft, diam. 850
  P. excelsa pygmæa. ♀ Pygmy Norway Spruce. 1 to 2 ft.
- P. excelsa pygmæa. © Pygmy Norway Spruce. 1 to 2 ft. A very pretty, compact, dome-shaped little tree for the rock-garden, covered with glossy dark green needles. 15 to 18-in. diam., \$4.50 each, \$41 for 10.
  P. excelsa repens. © Creeping Norway Spruce. This

P. excelsa repens. Creeping Norway Spruce. This variety grows even flatter to the ground than Procumbens. Wonderful for ground-cover and rockgardens. 1½ to 2 ft., \$6 each.
 P. glauca conica. Dwarf Alberta Spruce. 5 to 6 ft. As

Time for for	III CCC	CINE COL	Ter Till Ir	Same	TT C III MIII,
rceomniend					h 10
15 to 18 in.				\$2	50 - \$22 - 50
21 to 24 in.				3 '	75 34 00
27 to 30 in.				7 (	00 63 00
36 to 42 in.				11	50 100 00
. mariana	Doume	ti. O	Doumet	Spruce.	The most
ornamental	dwarf	form	of the	Black S	bruce, the

Each
1½ to 2 ft.....\$6 00 | 2½ to 3 ft.....\$8 50
2 to 2½ ft......7 00 |

crowded branches making a dense mat.

#### PINUS . The Pines

The Pine family is one of great interest due to its habits of growth. In this family one may find the very dwarf varieties, those of medium height, and also the giant trees we find towering in their natural state.

- Pinus densifiora umbraculifera (Tanyosho). 

  10 ft. Very symmetrical in form with flattened top.
  Wide green needles. Clip occasionally to preserve its
  formal appearance. 1½ to 2-ft. diam., \$2.25 each,
  \$21.50 for 10
- **P. excelsa.** Himalayan Pine. 50 to 60 ft. Of very graceful nature due to its outstanding bluish green needles which are 6 inches or more in length, giving a decidedly drooping effect. 4 to 5 ft., \$5 each.
- P. montana. Swiss Mountain Pine. The rather short needles are dull green and thick, filling out the spreading branches. Faster and looser growth than P. Mughus. Fine for rocky slopes. 15 ft. Each 10 2½ to 3 ft. \$4 50 \$41 00 3½ to 4 ft. 7 50 68 00 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 10 00 90 00
- P. Mughus. 

  Mugho Pinc. A remarkable compact and prostrate evergreen of high merit. The new growth in spring resembles lighted candles, completely covering the entire plant. Very useful for rock planting and foundation work.

  Each 10

  15 to 18 in. \$2 00 \$18 00

  2 to 2¹₂ ft. 4 00 36 00

  3 to 4 ft. 9 00 80 00

  4 to 5 ft. 15 00
- P. nigra. Austrian Pinc. 50 to 60 ft. A robust, stately tree of rapid growth and very hardy. Stiff, dark green leaves in pairs.

   4 to 5 ft.
   \$5 00
   \$45 00

   5 to 6 ft.
   7 00
   63 00
- P. resinosa. Red Pine. 60 to 70 ft. Very ornamental with long, lustrous green needles.
   Each 10

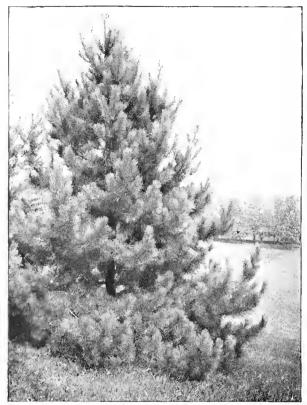
   5 to 6 ft...
   \$6 00 \$54 00

   8 to 10 ft.
   15 00



Dwarf Alberta Spruce





Pinus resinosa See page 7

Pinus Strobus nana. A dwarf variety of White Pine, glaucous in color and having short needles. 2 to 2½ ft., \$7.50 each.

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. 40 to 50 ft. Makes a thrifty, rapid-growing tree, even in poor soil. Its gray-green, twisted needles are rather sparse but it makes a very picturesque tree.

Thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine, 60 to 80 ft. Hardy as far north as Canada. A noble tree with picturesque, irregular outline. Good for seashore 

 planting.
 Each
 10

 4 to 5 ft.
 \$4 50
 \$41 00

 6 to 8 ft.
 \$ 50
 75 00

 8 to 10 ft.
 15 00

 Each

PSEUDOTSUGA Douglasi. Douglas Fir; False Hemlock: 70 to 80 ft. This evergreen varies in color from light green to bluish green. Useful as a specimen or for screening. Each 10
5 to 6 ft. \$5 50 \$50 00
8 to 10 ft. 12 00 110 00

SCIADOPITYS verticillata. Japanese Umbrella

Pine. Long, shining green leaves, wider and thicker than those of other conifers. The horizontal branches and peculiar growth of the leaves, in parasol-like whorls, give the variety a distinct individuality. is uniquely beautiful on the lawn. 12 to 15 in., \$3.75 each, \$35 for 10.

#### TAXUS . The Yews

This group consists of European and Japanese varictics. The European or Baccata varieties are not well adapted for our climate. However, the Japanese or Cuspidata varieties form, without doubt, the best group of hardy Evergreens for our varied plantings.

Being exceptionally long-lived, they do not deteriorate with age. A little pruning to keep them in desired shape and an occasional feeding of cow-manure, of which they are very fond, will keep them in luxuriant condition almost forever. Plants in this group will cover every purpose, as hedge or border plants, specimens for the lawn, foundation plantings or formal effects, rock-gardens, or bank plantings. They cannot be excelled. Being very adaptable to severe pruning, they can be turned into all sorts of topiary forms.

Taxus baccata argentea. Variegated English Yew. Bushy, dark, variegated glossy foliage tipped yellow. Intense scarlet fruit. 2½ to 3 ft., \$7.50 each.

T. baccata Dovastoni aureo-variegata. Variegated Dovaston Yew. Has wide-spreading green branches, pendulous toward the end, and short, dull green leaves variegated with yellow. 15 to 18 in., \$3.50 each.

T. baccata erecta. Broom Yew. S to 10 ft. A tree of bushy, upright form, developing into columnar shape later on. The small leaves cover it perfectly. 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft., \$3.75 each.

T. baccata repandens. Spreading English Yew. 2 to 3 ft. A very prostrate variety growing well in any position or situation. Fine for covering banks, or even as specimens on the lawn. The slender, lustrous green leaves curve gently upwards. Each 

native Yew of the American continent and is valuable

for ground-covering. 3 to 3½-ft. spread, \$7 each.

T. cuspidata. Japanese Yew. 12 to 15 ft. A hardy, dependable tree of spreading habit, which should be kept within bounds by occasional pruning. The lustrous dark green needles are studded with bright red berries in autumn. These plants, having been sheared many times, are compact. Each 15 to 18-in. spread. 81 50 813 50 3½ to 4-ft. spread. 850 75 00 4 to 4½-ft spread. 12 50 110 00 T. cuspidata capitata. Upright Japanese Yew, 20 to 25 ft. We have under the spread of th

25 ft. We have made a specialty of this variety and have some of the largest blocks of it growing in our nurseries to be found anywhere. It has, with remarkable unanimity, been chosen as holding front rank in the best of evergreen hedge plants. Hardy anywhere in America, it is also much used for foundation planting, formal gardens, and lawn specimens. It is beautiful the entire year. Illustrated in color on inside back cover. Each 10

1183de back cover. Each
2 to 2½ ft. \$3 00
2½ to 3 ft. 375
3 to 3½ ft. 450
3½ to 4 ft. 600
4 to 4½ ft. 859
4½ to 5 ft. 11 00
6 to 7 ft. Very bushy specimens. 40 00 \$225 00 \$26 00  $\begin{array}{c} 33 & 50 \\ 42 & 00 \end{array}$ 300 00 375 00

mens.
7 to 8 ft. Very bushy specimens. .55 00

T. cuspidata nana (cuspidata brevifolia). ② Dwarf Japanese Yew. 5 to 6 ft. Wherever a low, slow evergreen is wanted, this is the one to choose. It is of spreading, irregular growth and attractive at all seasons. The best specimen for rock-gardens.

Each \$18 00 34 00

unusually attractive throughout the year, especially in fall, with more red fruit than any other Taxus.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3-ft. specimen, \$12 each.

T. cuspidata tardiva. Short-leaf English Yew. A distinct, low evergreen with long, spreading branches and of irregular habit. Very dark foliage.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft., \$4.50 each.

T. cuspidata Thayeræ. Thayer's Yew. A low evergreen which has a wide, spreading form. It varies considerably from Cuspidata. 2½ to 3 ft., \$5 each.

T. media Hatfieldi. Hatfield Upright Yew. 12 to 15 ft.

Grows into a perfect cone of handsome pyramidal 



#### THUJA · Arborvitae

Young plants vary a great deal in habit of growth and color of the foliage, but all of them are very ornamental and formal. Varying in shape, they have flat, fan-like branchlets well covered with foliage.

Thuja occidentalis. American Arbo	rvitæ. Fast grower
of pyramidal form. Valuable as a	hedge plant. Will
stand trimming. Also makes fine	single specimens.
20 to 25 ft.	Each $10$
6 to 8 ft	\$5 00 \$45 00
10 to 12 ft	9 00 80 00
14 to 16 ft	
<b></b>	

**T. occidentalis elegantissima.** Golden-tipped Arborvitw. 15 to 20 ft. One of the best, forming a broad-based pyramid. The lustrous dark green foliage is

tipped with gold in spring. 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50 each.

T. occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ. 3 to 4 ft.

Seems made to order for formal work. Makes a globe of light green foliage. Each 

2 to 3 ft. A very dwarf, spreading variety that is fine for rock-gardens or any low plantings. 2 to  $2^1$ <sub>2</sub>-ft. spread, \$4.50 each, \$40 for 10.

T. occidentalis lutea, B. & A. B. & A. Arborvitæ. Showy, bright yellowish green all through the winter, changing to golden yellow in spring. Forms a compaet, broad pyramid. Each 

to 12 ft. Narrower than preceding variety but much brighter in its coloring. 6 to 8 ft., \$5.50 each.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ.

An upright evergreen of dense, columnar habit. Foliage light green. 20 to 25 ft. Each 

age soft green. 8 to 9 ft., \$7.50 each.

occidentalis Spaethi. • Spaeth's Arborvitæ. A dwarf variety with small foliage of two kinds, adpressed and spreading. 8 to 10 in., \$1.50 each.

T. occidentalis spiralis. Very distinct in appearance and rich in color; erect and formal, with twisted Each 6 to 8 ft.......\$5 50 | 8 to 10 ft.......\$9 00

T. occidentalis Vervæneana. Vervæne Arborvitæ. 10 to 12 ft. A broad, pyramidal tree of vigorous growth with variegated greenish yellow foliage which is bronze in winter. 6 to 8 ft., \$5.50 each.

T. occidentalis Wareana. Siberian Arborvitæ. 12 to

15 ft. Very hardy and dense in growth with glaucous foliage. Makes a fine hedge plant. Forms a rugged broad pyramid. 5 to 6 ft., \$6 each.

T. occidentalis Woodward. Woodward Arborvitæ.

3 ft. Very similar to T. occidentalis globosa but with finer foliage of a softer green color.

Each10 to 12 in......\$1 25 | 2 to 2½ ft.......\$2 25 T. orientalis aurea conspicua. Gold-Spire Arborvitæ. 10 to 12 ft. A pointed tree with bright yellow foliage in spring, turning to bronze in winter. 2 to 2½ ft.,

\$2.25 each. T. orientalis aurea nana. ② Berckman Golden Arbor-

T. Standishi. Standish Arborvitæ. 12 to 15 ft. Of massive, pendulous habit with long, loose branchlets clothed with large, fleshy foliage. An irregular pyramid in form. Unusually hardy. \$63 00 80 00

#### TSUGA . The Hemlocks

It is the opinion of many garden lovers that the Hemlock is the handsomest evergreen tree in the eastern part of the country. Undoubtedly there is a grace and lignity about them not surpassed by any other species. When given room they branch out from top to bottom, which is a great merit in an evergreen.

Tsuga canadensis. Canadian Hemlock. This Hemlock is a noted evergreen of unequaled merit. It grows into a beautiful, picturesque specimen or makes the densest hedge of outstanding beauty if sheared lightly each spring. Each 4 to 5 ft..... 7 to 8 ft..... 

T. canadensis microphylla. Mountain Hemlock.
This variety originated in southern Alaska. It is more compact and slower in growth than the preceding, and of upright, compact habit. An interesting form, dark green in color and very rugged. It will eventually take the place of the Canadian Hemlock where a small, compact hedge is desired.

Each 2½ to 3 ft.....\$6 00 \$54 00 

permanent weeping habit. This plant grows in various shapes, making it an outstanding weeping evergreen for rock-garden plantings, or as lawn specimens.

	T S (I C A I	10
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$	\$6 00	\$54 00
3 to 4 ft	12 50	$110 \ 00$
4 to 5 ft.	15.00	

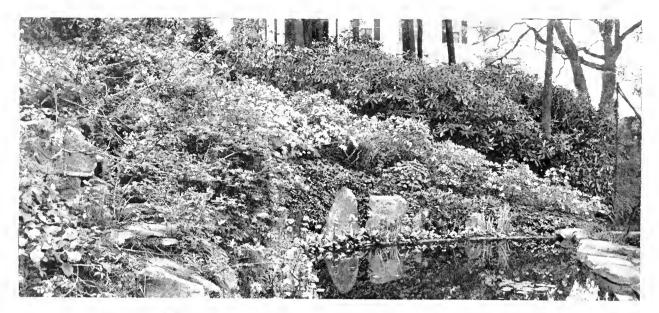
T. caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. Grows slower than the Canadian Hemlock but has longer and more yewlike foliage. Its sweeping, pendulous branches create great beauty. Quite hardy and apparently insect-

of pleasing appearance. It has a stiff habit of growth, unlike most Hemlocks. Slow grower and very dark in color. Very rare. 12 to 15 in., \$2 each, \$18 for 10.



Thuja occidentalis globosa

Varieties marked 🔂 add charm and variety to the Rock-Garden



# Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

It IS difficult to lay down an exact line between trees and shrubs because large shrubs seem to merge into the class of small trees. In the pages following we include all Evergreens which do not bear cones, and there are no trees among them. Besides being evergreen, some varieties also produce magnificent flowers. ❖ signifies good for rock-gardens.

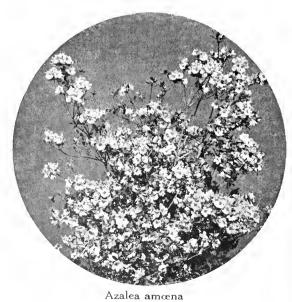
ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. The arching stems are clothed with glossy, nearly evergreen leaves. Bears pinkish white flowers all summer. Strong, potgrown plants, 15 to 18 in., 75 ets. each, \$7 for 10.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Uva-ursi. © Bearberry. An evergreen trailer, a few inches high, fine for seashore, sour soils, or boggy places. Multitudes of red berries. 3-in. pots, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

#### HARDY EVERGREEN AZALEAS

Azalea amœna. • Very bushy; small foliage all year, completely covered in May with brilliant red-purple flowers.

flowers.	Each	10
8 to 10-in. diam	 . \$0 7	5 \$6 50
10 to 12-in. diam	 . 1 0	0 9 00
12 to 15-in. diam	 . 1 3	5 - 12 00
15 to 18-in. diam	 . 2 0	
18 to 20-in. diam	 . 3 0	0 - 27 00



Azalea amœna superba. O Beautiful dar	k purple
flowers in May. Hose-in-hose form. Compa plants.	10
plants.	$\frac{10}{$18,00}$
18 to 20-in, diam	31 00
20 to 24-in. diam	40 00
A. Hinodegiri. A The foliage is lost among t	he profu-
sion of scarlet-crimson flowers that appear	in May.
The most popular evergreen variety. Each	
8 to 10-in. diam\$1 25	
10 to 12-in. diam	13 50
12 to 15-in. diam 2 00	$\frac{18}{27} \frac{00}{00}$
18 to 21-in, diam. 4 50	40 00
12 to 15-in. diam. 2 00 15 to 18-in. diam. 3 00 18 to 21-in. diam. 4 50 21 to 24-in. diam. 5 50	50 00
A. Hinomayo. 🐧 More upright than the a	bove but
blooms at the same time. The pink flowers	s in May
last a long time. Almost evergreen. Each	10
8 to 10-in. diam	
10 to 12-in. diam	
12 to 15-in. diam	
15 to 18-in. diam	
24 to 30-in, diam 5 50	50 00
A. Kaempferi. @ Torch Azalca. Fine red f	lowers in
May, Grows tall and bushy, Very hardy,	Ilhistra-
ted in color on inside front cover. Each	10
15 to 18 in. high\$2 25	
18 to 24 in. high	$\frac{27}{40} \frac{00}{00}$
2½ to 3 ft. high 6 00	
A. Kaempferi rosea. Similar to preceding, l	but bears
rosy pink flowers. 212 to 3 ft. high, \$6 e	each, \$54
for 10.	,
A. ledifolia (indica alba). Pure white flower	rs in pro-
fusion about May 15. Good grower.	$\operatorname{Each}$
12 to 15 in. high. Strong, bushy plants	\$2 25
15 to 18 in. high. Strong, bushy plants	3 00
1½ to 2 ft. high. Strong, bushy plants	
A. ledifolia rosea (indica rosea) Hybrids. grower with large flowers. Lilac, Rose-F	
75 11'1 7'1	
Reddish Lilac. Each	10 \$20 00
Reddish Lilac.       Each         15 to 18 in, high.       \$2 25         1½ to 2 ft, high.       3 00	10
Reddish Lilac.       Each         15 to 18 in, high.       \$2 25         1½ to 2 ft. high.       3 00         2 to 2½ ft. high.       4 50	$\begin{array}{c} 10\\ \$20\ 00\\ 27\ 00\\ 40\ 00 \end{array}$
Reddish Lilac.       Each         15 to 18 in, high.       \$2 25         1½ to 2 ft, high.       3 00	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \$20 \ 00 \\ 27 \ 00 \end{array}$



Azalea ledifolia (indica) magnifica. Needs protec-
tion in the North. Bears a profusion of rose-colored
flowers of great beauty. Each 10
flowers of great beauty. Each 10 12 to 15 in. high. \$2 25 \$20 00
15 to 18 in, high
2 to 245 ft. high 5 50 50 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3$ ft. high
A. macrantha. ② An Indian Azalea that bears large,
single, orange-red flowers about June 10.
Each 10
10 to 12-in. diam\$1 50 \$13 50
12 to 15-in. diam 2 00 18 00
15 to 18-in. diam
18 to 21-in. diam
A. Maxwelli. • Flowers are 2 inches across, deep rose
with darker spots. Very hardy. Each 10
12 to 15-in. diam\$2 00 \$18 00
15 to 18-in. diam
15 to 18-in. diam.       2 75       25 00         18 to 24-in. diam.       3 50       30 00
A. Maxwelli alba. Snow-white flowers; profuse
bloomer. Each
12 to 15-in. diam
15 to 18-in. diam
A., New Pink. Light pink with brown blotch toward
center. 20 to 24-in. diam., \$5.50 each, \$50 for 10.
A., Pink Beauty. Large trusses of soft pink flowers.
Each 10
15 to 18-in, diam\$2.75 \$25.00
18 to 21-in. diam 3 75 34 00
A., Yaye-giri. One of the showiest varieties, having
large, salmon-red, semi-double, hose-in-hose flowers.
Each
10 to 12-in. diam\$2 00
12 to 15-in. diam
TADANIDOD IZIIDIIME AZATDAO
JAPANESE KURUME AZALEAS
Description of a second
Dwarf, compact evergreen Azaleas, and the showiest
of the section. Used for outdoors and also for forcing.
Varieties marked • are suitable for rock-gardens.
Apple Blossom. • Pretty shade of light pink. Each
8 to 10-in, diam\$1 75
8 to 10-in, diam
10 to 12-in, diam
10 to 12-in, diam
10 to 12-in. diam
10 to 12-in, diam
10 to 12-in. diam
10 to 12-in. diam
10 to 12-in, diam.       2 50         Bouquet Rose.       Rose-pink flowers.       Glossy foliage.         10 to 12-in, diam.       \$2.25 each.         Daybreak.       Pure light pink blooms in dense clusters.         Each       \$1 50         10 to 12-in, diam.       2 25         Flame.       Madder-red, suffused with eopper shades.         Strong, upright grower.       Each         8 to 10-in, diam.       \$1 50         10 to 12-in, diam.       2 25         12 to 15-in, diam.       2 75
10 to 12-in. diam.       2 50         Bouquet Rose.       Rose-pink flowers. Glossy foliage.         10 to 12-in. diam.       \$2.25 each.         Daybreak.       Pure light pink blooms in dense clusters.         8 to 10-in. diam.       \$1 50         10 to 12-in. diam.       2 25         Flame.       Madder-red, suffused with eopper shades.         Strong, upright grower.       Each         8 to 10-in. diam.       \$1 50         10 to 12-in. diam.       2 25         12 to 15-in. diam.       2 25         15 to 18-in. diam.       3 50
10 to 12-in. diam.       2 50         Bouquet Rose.       Rose-pink flowers. Glossy foliage.         10 to 12-in. diam.       \$2.25 each.         Daybreak.       Pure light pink blooms in dense clusters.         8 to 10-in. diam.       \$1 50         10 to 12-in. diam.       2 25         Flame.       Madder-red, suffused with eopper shades.         Strong, upright grower.       Each         8 to 10-in. diam.       \$1 50         10 to 12-in. diam.       2 25         12 to 15-in. diam.       2 25         15 to 18-in. diam.       3 50         18 to 20-in. diam.       4 50
10 to 12-in. diam.       2 50         Bouquet Rose. Rose-pink flowers. Glossy foliage.       10 to 12-in. diam.       \$2.25 each.         Daybreak. Pure light pink blooms in dense clusters.       Each         8 to 10-in. diam.       \$1 50         10 to 12-in. diam.       2 25         Flame. Madder-red, suffused with strong, upright grower.       Each         8 to 10-in. diam.       \$1 50         10 to 12-in. diam.       2 25         12 to 15-in. diam.       2 25         15 to 18-in. diam.       3 50         18 to 20-in. diam.       4 50         Hardy Firefly. Unique color—dark scarlet, overlaid
10 to 12-in. diam
10 to 12-in. diam.       2 50         Bouquet Rose. Rose-pink flowers. Glossy foliage.       10 to 12-in. diam.       \$2.25 each.         Daybreak. Pure light pink blooms in dense clusters.       Each         8 to 10-in. diam.       \$1 50         10 to 12-in. diam.       2 25         Flame. Madder-red, suffused with strong, upright grower.       Each         8 to 10-in. diam.       \$1 50         10 to 12-in. diam.       2 25         12 to 15-in. diam.       2 25         12 to 15-in. diam.       3 50         18 to 20-in. diam.       4 50         Hardy Firefly. Unique color—dark scarlet, overlaid with copper color.       Each       10         16 to 18-in. diam.       \$4 50       \$41 00         18 to 20-in. diam.       6 00       54 00         Mont Blanc. Double white flowers.       Spreading habit.         Needs some protection in North.       Each       10         8 to 10-in. diam.       \$2 00       \$18 00         10 to 12-in. diam.       2 75       25 00
10 to 12-in. diam
10 to 12-in. diam.

#### BERBERIS . Evergreen Barberries

Berberis actinacantha. Very graceful, upright-growing Barberry. Unusually thorny, with red berries. 1½ to 2 ft. B&B. \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

B. Chenaulti	. A desirable	Barberry	of	upright	, sturdy
growth.				Each	
12 to 15 in.	B&B			\$1 35	\$12 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ 5 to 2 ft.	B&B			2.25	-21.00

- B. Gagnepaini. Black Barberry. Spiny-edged leaves nearly 4 inches long. Bright yellow flowers, followed by bluish fruit. 12 to 15 in. B&B. \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.
- B. Julianæ. Wintergreen Barberry. Very beautiful in spring. Serrated, green leaves and yellow flowers, followed by purple fruit. Each
- B. Neuberti latifolia (Neuberti ilicifolia). Hollyleaf Barberry. Shiny dark green leaves holding until late in winter. Fine for planting near dwelling.

		Each	10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high.	B&B	\$1 - 50	\$13.50
2 to 215 ft. high.	B&B	2.00	-18-00

- B. stenophylla. An evergreen shrub with narrow, lance-like leaves, dark green above and greenish white underneath. The golden yellow flowers are borne in elusters. Black fruits in the fall. 12 to 15 in. B&B. 60 cts. each, \$5.50 for 10.
- B. triacanthophora. Three-spine Barberry. A graceful. open bush with spiny, bright green leaves, white underneath. White flowers tinged with pink are
- borne in clusters, followed by blue-black fruits. 15 to 18 in. B&B. \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

  B. verruculosa. Warty Barberry. The handsomest of all Evergreen Barberries. Small holly-like leaves, downy white underneath. Fine for low edging or bodying. hedging. Each

12 to 15 in. B&B.....\$1 50 \$13 50 

dark green leaves are glaucous or whitish underneath; flowers golden yellow, followed by salmon-red berries. 2 to 3 ft. B&B. \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

For other Berberis, see page 22



Japanese Kurume Azaleas





RIIXIIS	Boxwood
DUAUS	DOXWOOG

Buxus sempervirens. Bush Boxwood, oval- or round-shaped bush. Exce		
or hedges.	$\operatorname{Each}$	10
8 to 10 in. B&B	.\$0 60	\$5 50
2 to 2 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub> ft. B&B. Extra-heavy bushy specimens	٠,	
For Edging— Each		100
6 to 8 in		
8 to 10 in.,		
10 to 12 in		
B. suffruticosa. Dwarf Boxwood Bush		
ing. Very hardy and compact. Each	10	100
4 to 6 in	\$1.65	\$15 00
6 to 8 in		20 00
COTONEASTER. See Deciduo Shrubs, page 23.	us Flo	owering

DAPHNE Cneorum. @ Rose Daphne. A dainty bush 

12 to 15 in. B&B..... 1 50

**ELÆAGNUS pungens.** Thorny Eleagnus. An evergreen shrub worthy of growing. The waxy green leaves are brown underneath and its clusters of intensely fragrant silvery flowers are followed by orange fruits. 15 to 18 in., pot-grown, \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

#### ILEX • Holly

- Ilex Aquifolium. English Holly. Makes a beautiful specimen tree. 12 to 15 in., pot-grown, \$1.35 each, \$12 for 10.
- Aquifolium pyramidalis. Pyramidal English Holly. An improved form of the preceding. One of the finest Hollies for berries. 12 to 15 in., pot-grown, \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.
- I. cornuta. Chinese Holly. A very interesting introduction from China. Leathery leaves. 15 to 18 in. B&B. \$1.50 each.
- I. crenata. Japanese Holly. Forms a dense, eompact bush which will stand shearing well. Glossy leaves and black berries. Each 10 12 to 15 in. B&B.....\$1 00 15 to 18 in. B&B. 1 50 13 50 1½ to 2 ft. B&B. 2 75 25 00 2 to 2½ ft. B&B 3 00 27 00
- I. crenata convexa (bullata). Boxleaf Japan Holly. Very hardy. Shiny, convex leaves. Often used as a substitute for boxwood edging as it stands up well in cold climates. 10 to 12 in. B&B. \$1.25 each, \$11
- I. crenata microphylla. Little-leaf Japanese Holly, Similar to the former but with much smaller leaves. Excellent as a small evergreen hedge plant, A very hardy and handsome shrub. 15 to 18 in. B&B. \$1.75
- each, \$15 for 10.

  I. glabra. Inkberry. A loose, spreading shrub with shiny dark leaves and glittering black berries.

							10	
15 to 18 in.	В&В		 		 \$2	00	\$18	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	B&B.						21	

- Ilex opaca. American Holly, A slow-growing tree having short, spreading branches with large, shining, thorny leaves and bright red berries.

  2 to 3 ft. B&B.

  3 to 4 ft. B&B.

  Leah

  4 50

  I. Pernyi. Dwarf Holly. Tiny spiny leaves. A foot-
- high plant will produce berries. 10 to 12 in., potgrown, \$1.50 each.
- KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel. It belongs to the Heath family and needs an acid soil for best growth. Will not grow in limestone regions. The overpowering beauty of the plant, when seen in its great masses of pink glory, impresses all who view it. 
   great masses of pink giory, impresses an who keep the Perfectly hardy.
   Each 10

   1½ to 2 ft. B&B.
   \$2 00
   \$18 00

   2 to 2½ ft. B&B.
   3 00
   27 00

   2½ to 3 ft. B&B.
   3 75
   34 00
- LEUCOTHOE Catesbæi. ♦ Drooping Leucothoe. A valuable shrub for planting under trees and in shady positions. White fragrant flowers, borne in long, pendulous racemes. Its thick dark foliage turns bronze and

 elaret in fall.
 Each
 10

 12 to 15 in.
 \$1 25
 \$11 00

 15 to 18 in.
 1 50
 13 00

- MAHONIA Aquifolium. Oregon Holly Grape. The metallic leaves turn bronze-red in the fall. Its yellow flowers and blue fruits are highly ornamental. Each
- One of the most valuable low evergreen ground-covers for dense shade. It has greenish white flowers in June and glossy light green leaves. Strong, pot-grown plants, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100, \$120 per 1000.
- PIERIS floribunda. & Mountain Andromeda. The dark green, leathery leaves make a fine background for its waxy white flowers in May. Very hardy. 1½ to 2-ft. spread. B&B. \$3.75 each.
- P. japonica. Japanese Andromeda. A fine sight in early spring when its urn-shaped white flowers swing in pendants against its green foliage, which turns in penduins against to great reddish bronze in early winter.

15 to 18 in. B&B. \$2 00 1½ to 2 ft. B&B. 3 00 2 to 2½ ft. B&B. 3 75 2½ to 3 ft. B&B. 5 00  $\begin{array}{ccc} \$18 & 00 \\ 27 & 00 \end{array}$ 

- PYRACANTHA coccinea Lalandi. Laland Firethorn; Evergreen Thorn. White flowers in large elusters, followed by brilliant orange-colored berries. The leaves are glossy. Each \$11 00 21 00
- P. yunnanensis. Cuick-growing, vigorous; large, finely
- VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum. Leather-leaf Viburnum. A striking evergreen shrub with remarkable foliage. The leaves are 6 to 8 inches long and 2 to 2½ inches broad, prettily crinkled, upper surface a wonderful deep green and lustrous. Flowers yellowish white, followed by deep red berries. Each 15 to 18 in.....\$1 00 11 00



### Native Rhododendrons

Rhododendron carolinianum. Carolina Rhododen-
dron. Rather narrow, small leaves, dark green above,
brown dots beneath. Rosy pink flowers in May. Very
hardy. Each Each
15 to 18 in\$2 25   $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft\$3 50
R. carolinianum album. White Carolina Rhododen-
dron. Each Each
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft\$3 50   2 to 3 ft\$4 50
R. catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron. Excellent
for group and mass plantings, and a very prolific
bloomer. Delicate pink flowers in early June.
Each Each
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft\$3 00   $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft\$5 50
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft 3 75

Rhododendron maximum. Rosebay Rhododendron. Also called Great Laurel. Very fine for massing, and will thrive in shady or exposed positions. Flowers are pure white to delicate shades of pink, appearing in June and July. Perfectly hardy.

Each 2 to 2½ ft......\$3 00 2½ to 3 ft.......3 75 3 to 4 ft.......5 50 5 to 6 ft..... 11 50

R. maximum roseum. Pink Rosebay Rhododendron. Similar to above but deep pink in color.

Each 15 to 18 in. . . . . \$3 50  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft. . . . . 4 50 2 to 2½ ft.....\$6 00

Special prices on extra-large specimens, or varieties in large lots

### Grafted Hybrid Rhododendrons

Illustrated in color on inside front cover

Grafted Hybrid Rhododendrons are unquestionably the aristocrats of the plant kingdom, and lend dignity to their surroundings wherever planted. They are the most handsome of all the extensive family of broadleaved evergreens, not only on account of their impres-

also because of the massive heads of flowers which are so profusely borne by the plants. Rhododendron groups surrounded by hardy Azaleas present a spectacle unequaled by any other garden material.

sive broad leathery foliage and symmetrical habit, but

We have divided these into four groups: (A) designates very high growth; (B), high growth; (C), medium growth; (D), dwarf, low-spreading growth.

#### (A) VARIETIES

Album elegans. (A) Light blush, changing to white. 15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; 2 to 2½ ft.; and 2½ to 3 ft. Delicatissima. (A) Delicate flesh-pink.

15 to 18 in.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft.; 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft.; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft.

Prices for (A) varieties as follows:		Es	ech	10
15 to 18 in	 	. \$3	00	\$27 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft		. 3	75	34 00
2 to 2½ ft				
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{3}$ ft				

(B) and (C) VARIETIES

Abraham Lincoln. (B) Fine rose-crimson.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Album grandiforum. (B) Very delicate pink,

fading to white.

fading to white.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Album novum. (C). Blush-white.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Amphion. (B) White center, margins of warm pink.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Atrosanguinea. (B) Deep blood-red.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Bicolor. (B) Purplish, spotted pink-brown. Very odd.

1½ to 2 ft.; 2 to 2½ ft.; and 2½ to 3 ft.

Caractacus. (C) Warm crimson, tinged purple.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Charles Bagley. (B) Cherry-red.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Charles Dickens. (B) Rich deep searlet.

15 to 18 in.

15 to 18 in. **Decora.** (C) Mauve-pink.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys. (B) Aniline or Fascine red.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Dr. V. H. Rutgers. (B) Fiery aniline-red.

15 to 18 in.

E. S. Rand. (C) Rich searlet.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft. Everestianum. (C) Rosy lilac.

Everestianum. (C) Rosy lilac.
15 to 18 in.; and 1½ to 2 ft.
F. D. Godman. (B) Crimson, dark blotch.
15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.
Giganteum. (B) Cherry-red.
15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.
General Grant. (B) Crimson-pink.
15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.
Henrietta Sargent. (C) Pink, yellowish green eye.
15 to 18 in.; and 1½ to 2 ft.
H. W. Sargent. (B) Crimson.
15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; 2 to 2½ ft.; and 2½ to 3 ft.
H. H. Hunnewell. (C) Red.
15 to 18 in.; and 1½ to 2 ft.

(B) and (C) VARIETIES, continued

Ignatius Sargent. (B) Rosy scarlet.

B) and (C) VARIETIES, continued

Ignatius Sargent. (B) Rosy scarlet.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Kettledrum. (B) Rich scarlet.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Lady Clermont. (B) Red.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Lady Grey Egerton. (B) Silvery blush.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; 2 to 2½ ft.; and 2½ to 3 ft.

Lee's Dark Purple. (C) Dark purple.

15 to 18 in.; and 1½ to 2 ft.

Mme. Carvalho. (B) White. Very fine variety.

12 to 15 in.; and 15 to 18 in.

Mrs. Charles Butler. (B) White, fragrant.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Mrs. C. S. Sargent. (B) Bright pink, golden eye.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Mrs. Millner. (B) Rich crimson.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Mrs. P. Den Ouden. (B) Fiery crimson.

12 to 15 in.; and 15 to 18 in.

Old Port. (C) Rich plum-color.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Parson's Grandiflorum. (B) Purplish rose.

15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft.

Parson's Grandiflorum. (B) Large bouquets of purple flowers.

15 to 18 in.; and 1½ to 2 ft.

purple flowers

Prof. F. Bettex. (B) Scarlet, spotted. Free bloomer. 15 to 18 in.; 1½ to 2 ft.; and 2 to 2½ ft. Roseum elegans. (B) Good rose-color.

15 to 18 in.;  $11_2$  to 2 ft.; 2 to  $21_2$  ft.; and  $21_2$  to 3 ft. **Roseum superbum.** (B) Deep pink. 15 to 18 in.;  $11_2$  to 2 ft.; 2 to  $21_2$  ft.; and  $21_2$  to 3 ft.

Van der Broeke. (B) Fine earmine, dark spotted. Elegant grower.

15 to 18 in.; and 112 to 2 ft.

Van Weerden Poelman. (B) Crimson. Very strong grower, like Pink Pearl.

15 to 18 in.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft.; and 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft.

Ρ	rices for	(B):	ar	$^{\mathrm{id}}$	(	$\mathcal{C}$	١)	V	u	ri	et	i	3	;;				$E_{i}$	ach	10	)
	15 to 18	in																\$3	50	\$31	00
	$11_{2}^{1}$ to 2	ft															 	5	00	-45	00
	2 to 2½	ft																-6	50	58	00
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$	ft																-8	50	75	00

#### (D) VARIETY

Boule de Neige. Q (D) White. Rather dwarf, com-



Acer palmatum dissectum purpureum

## Deciduous Ornamental and Shade Trees

Although we grow a very extensive eollection of Deciduous Trees at our Nurseries, we offer, in this Catalogue, only such species as are suitable for lawn, park, avenue, and street planting. All have distinct deeorative value.

We have, ready for spring delivery, fine, thrifty, vigorous stock of the following varieties.

#### ACER · Maple

Maples are probably more popular than any other deciduous trees, not only because of their graceful outlines, but owing to the fine color display they provide in the fall, when the leaves turn.

Acer dasycarpum. Silver Maple. A white or silver-leaved Maple. Green above and silver underneath. Rapid grower. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.
A. Ginnala. Amur Maple. The prettily cut and lobed

leaves appear very early in spring and turn bright red in the fall. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.25 each, \$20 for 10.

A. palmatum. Japanese Maple. Very valuable for

landscape work. Brilliant foliage in fall. 7 to 8 ft. B&B. \$7.50 each.

palmatum atropurpureum. Red-leaf Japanese Maple. Dark blood-red foliage, deeply cut. Extra-Red-leaf Japanese $31\ 00$ fine specimens. Each 

 31/2 to 4 ft. B&B.
 \$3 50

 4 to 4½ ft. B&B.
 7 50

 68 - 00

A. palmatum atropurpureum novum. An outstanding variety, having foliage broader and darker than the preceding. 4 to 5-ft. specimens, \$12 each, \$110 for 10.

 A. palmatum dissectum purpureum. Purple Cutleaf Japanese Maple. 1½ to 2 ft. B&B. \$4 each.
 A. platanoides. Norway Maple. Vigorous grower of spreading, rounded form, but compact. A fine shade tree with dark shining green foliage, and one of the best for street planting. Each 10
10 to 12 ft., 134 to 2-in. cal. ... \$4 50 \$40 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal. ... 5 50 50 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal. ... 6 50 58 00
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 3½-in. cal. ... 10 00 90 00

A. platanoides globosun. Globe Norway Maple. Fine hall shared wariety of stundard form, excellent for

ball-shaped variety of standard form, excellent for formal effects. 6-yr. heads, 6-ft. stems, \$7.50 cach. platanoides Schwedleri. Schwedler's Norway Maple. The young shoots and leaves are bright purple, changing to purplish green. Each 

form, with smooth five-lobed leaves, glaucous beneath. The coloring is magnificent in the fall.

		Each	
10 to 12 ft., 13	4 to 2-in. cal	\$4 50 \$	341 00
12 to 14 ft., 23	$\sqrt{2}$ to 3-in. cal	7 00	63 00
14 to 15 ft., 3	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in. cal	$\dots 15 00 1$	$135 \ 00$

#### ÆSCULUS discolor mollis. Scarlet Buckeye. \$27 00 36 00

compact tree whose leaves are put forth early in the spring. There are sometimes seven leaflets from a

common point. White, spotted flowers in erect trusses. 8 to 10 ft., 1¾ to 2-in. cal., \$4.50 cach.

Æ. carnea (rubicunda). Pink Horse-Chestnut. Similar to the preceding but has light red flowers. An old favorite but now rather rare. 8 to 10 ft., \$6 cach.

**Æ.** parviflora. Bottlebrush Buckeye. A rare, rather dwarf variety with erect spikes of cream-colored flowers. 4 to 5 ft., \$5.50 each, \$50 for 10.

Æ. octandra. Yellow Buckeye. A rather searce yellow-flowered Buckeye. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

AILANTHUS glandulosa. Tree of Heaven. A rapid grower with leathery, tropical fronds sometimes 6 feet long. Good for planting in smoky areas. 14 to 16 ft., \$4.50 each.

ALNUS glutinosa (vulgaris). European Alder. Vigorous grower with dark green foliage. Suitable for damp situations. 10 to 12 ft., \$3 each.

A. incana. Speckled Alder. Broad, oval leaves, downy underneath and sharply toothed. 10 to 12 ft., \$3

#### BETULA . Birch

Betula alba. European White Birch. A rapid grower with silvery white bark and leaves that assume rich \$40 00 63 - 00100 00

16 to 18 ft., 4 to 5-in. cal. . . . . . . 20 00 **B. laciniata.** Weeping Cut-leaf Birch. The most graceful of weeping trees with the whitest bark of all.

6 to 8 ft.... 

Young bark agreeably aromatic. 12 to 14 ft., \$3.75

B. nigra. River or Red Birch. Shaggy red bark. Leaves very ornamental. 12 to 14 ft., 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., \$7 each, \$63 for 10.



#### CARPINUS · Hornbeam

Carpinus Betulus. European Hornbeam. Excellent
for windbreaks and hedges. Very hard wood.
Toothed leaves turn golden in the fall and adhere
throughout winter. Each 10
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft 2 25 21 00
4 to 5 ft 3 50 31 00
C. caroliniana. American Hornbeam. A good speci-
men tree and also useful for hedging. Each 10
8 to 10 ft\$3 75 \$34 00
10 to 12 ft 5 00 45 00
C. yedoensis. Japanese Hornbeam. Each 10
8 to 10 ft\$3 75 \$34 00
10 to 12 ft 5 00 45 00

CASTANEA dentata. American Chestnut. Our native Chestnut tree. A noble tree of fine aspect, now scarce. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 ets. each.

CATALPA Bungei. Umbrella Catalpa. Sometimes ealled the Manchurian Catalpa. It makes a dense, globe-shaped head of perfectly formed, heart-shaped leaves about 6 inches wide. Very ornamental in a formal way. 3-yr. heads, \$2 cach, \$18 for 10.

CEDRELA sinensis. Chinese Cedrela. Similar to Ailanthus. Feathery, tropical foliage of dense growth. White flowers in pendulous racemes. Well liked for avenue planting. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum. Katsura Tree. A handsome tree of medium size. Leaves heart-shaped and tinged with purple. Smooth bark. Pyramidal Each 10 \$13 50 3 to 4 ft.....\$1 50 4 to 5 ft. 2 00 12 to 14 ft. 7 00

**CERCIS canadensis.** American Redbud. A beautiful, native tree of medium size. The bright rose-colored flowers cover the branches in April and May, followed by handsome vivid green leaves.

 $_{
m Each}$ 3 to 4 ft........\$1 25 | 4 to 5 ft......\$1 35

CLADRASTIS lutea. Yellow Wood. An American ornamental tree bearing, at the ends of the branches, graeeful, drooping white flowers in June.

Each 6 to 8 ft........\$4 00 | 8 to 10 ft......\$5 00

#### CORNUS • Flowering Dogwood

One of the greatest glories of the American woods, appearing regularly with the advent of spring, cheering the hearts of all.

Cornus florida. White-flowering Dogwood. The glory of the garden in early spring. Covered with white flowers in May and erimson leaves and berries in the fall.

Each 8 to 10-ft. standards. B&B. . . . . . . \$6 00 \$54 00 10 to 12-ft. standards. B&B. . . . . . 7 00 63 00 **C. florida albo-plena.** Used as either tree or shrub. The white flowers are double. 

is lemon-yellow. 8-ft. standards. B&B. \$7.50 each.

C. florida pendula. Weeping Dogwood. Very beautiful for a lawn specimen. White flowers on long, pendulous branches. 6-ft. stems, 3-yr. heads. B&B.

\$7.50 each.

C. florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. Deep pink flowers the same time as the white varieties. Should be planted with them as the contrast is striking. Illusbe planted with them as the contrast is striking. Illustrated in color on inside back cover. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. B&B. \$2 75 \$25 00
5 to 6 ft. B&B. 5 50 50 00
6 to 8 ft. B&B. 7 00 63 00
8 to 10 ft. B&B. 9 00 80 00
10 to 12 ft. B&B. 11 50 100 00
We also offer standards: Each 9 to 10 ft., B&B., with elear stems of 5 ft. \$12 50 10 to 12 ft., B&B., with elear stems of 5 ft. 15 00

Cornus Kousa. Kousa Dogwood. A variety	
Japan. The white flowers make a show in Ma	$\mathbf{y}$ and
June. It is quite hardy.	Each
5 to 6 ft. B&B	.82 - 25
6 to 8 ft. B&B	. 3 50
For other position of Commercial Flores in Ci	

For other varieties of Cornus, see Flowering Shrubs

#### CRATAEGUS · Hawthorn

Beautiful hardy flowering trees, some charming beeause of their flowers, others for their pretty fruit, and a few for the picturesque appearance of the tree.

Cratægus Carrierei.	Carriere Hawthorn.	Dark green,
	large red fruits stay	on the tree
until late in winter.		Each
3 to 4 ft. B&B		\$1 50
6 to 8 ft. B&B.		2.50

C. coccinea. Thicket Hawthorn. A fine native variety that bears white flowers in spring and scarlet fruit in the fall. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 cuch, \$13.50 for 10.

C. cordata. Washington Thorn. Valued because it comes

into flower when all the others are past. Each 5 to 6 ft... \$2 75 6 to 8 ft... 3 75 \$25 00

spread out just like a table. Each 10

he most beautiful of all. Sometimes called White Thorn because of the small white flowers.

	$_{ m Each}$	10
3 to 4 ft	 $.\$1\ 25$	\$11 00
5 to 6 ft	 . 1 50	-13 - 50



Cercidiphyllum japonicum





Cratægus Oxyacantha rosea nova

Cratægus Oxyacantha albo-plena. Has double white flowers and pretty foliage. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

C. Oxyacantha, Charles X. Rich scarlet flowers

C. Oxyacantha, Charles A. Men scarlet nowers.
Each
4 to 5 ft\$2 00   6 to 8 ft\$3 50
C. Oxyacantha Pauli. Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn.
Double rich brilliant scarlet flowers. A very beautiful
variety much in demand. Each
5 to 6 ft\$2 25
Standards:
4 to 5-ft. stem, total height 7 to 8 ft 3 50
4 to 5-ft. stem, total height 8 to 10 ft 5 50
C. Oxyacantha, Princeps Simplex. The double
scarlet flowers of this variety are smaller than Paul's
Scarlet, but darker. 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each.
C O

C. Oxyacantha rosea nova. Beautiful, large, single pink flowers shaded blush. One of the best of the Oxyacanthas.

State 10

St

Each Each
5 to 6 ft. \$2 25 | 6 to 8 ft. \$3 50

C. pinnatifida major. Peking Hawthorn. An astonishing variety imported from China. The red berries are an inch or more in diameter and borne in clusters. Hardy anywhere in the United States. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each.

C. prunifolia. Plum-leaf Hawthorn. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50. C. punctata. Dotted branches having short, thick thorns that grow out horizontally, giving the tree a picturesque outline. Bears large flowers and dull red fruits. 5 to 6 ft., \$2 each.

DAVIDIA involucrata. Dove Tree. Considered by many lovers of trees to be the most beautiful in the north temperate region. In May and June it is covered with white flowers having long, pendulous bracts, contrasting strongly with bright green foliage. 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ft., pot-grown plants, \$12.50 each.

FAGUS sylvatica. European Beech. Small, very glossy green leaves. When grown to its usual height it presents an imposing spectacle. Invaluable as hedges, windbreaks or single specimens. Each 

purple. 6 to 8 ft. B&B. \$7.50 each.

GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair Tree. The oldest species in the world, having no affinity with any other. A wonderful tree for city street and park use. As they mature they develop an enormous round head, and their foliage is quite impervious to the attacks of in-Each .....\$0 60

GYMNOCLADUS dioica. Kentucky Coffee Tree. Very handsome tree for the lawn, giving good shade, and is of easy culture. Glossy leaves and long elusters of greenish white flowers. Each 6 to 8 ft. \$2 50 \$ \$ to 10 ft. 375

HALESIA tetraptera. Silver Bell; Snowdrop Tree. Light, irregular habit, forming a round head. Leaves dark green above and pale green below. Lovely pure white flowers resembling those of the snowdrop but Each

 4 to 5 ft.
 .\$1 50

 5 to 6 ft.
 2 25

 6 to 8 ft.
 3 50

KŒLREUTERIA paniculata. Varnish Tree. It withstands hot, dry winds, and is fine for city planting. A handsome ornamental tree with foliage composed of many small leaflets, and bearing panicles of brilliant yellow flowers at the tops of the twigs.

Each 5 to 6 ft.......\$1 50 | 8 to 10 ft......\$3 50

LABURNUM vulgare. Golden Chain. A small tree valued for its long, pendulous clusters of bright

yellow flowers, somewhat like wisteria, produced in profusion in early spring.

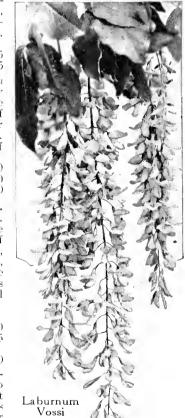
5 to 6 ft.....\$2 25 6 to 8 ft..... 3 75

L. Vossi. Voss Golden Chain. This variety is hardier, and the yellow racemes of flowers are larger than the preceding. Much the better of the two. Each 5 to 6 ft.... \$3 50 6 to 8 ft.... 4 50 8 to 10 ft.... 6 00

LARIX europæa. European Larch. Larches have the pyramidal shape of conifers, bear cones, and look like them, but in the fall the silvery green needles turn bright gold and drop before winter.

Each 4 to 5 ft. B&B, \$3 00 5 to 6 ft. B&B. 3 75 14 to 16 ft.

B&B..13 00 L. leptolepis. Japanese Larch. Similar to the preceding but not tall. Grows quickly and is fine for lawns. Each 6 to 7 ft. B&B. \$4 50 7 to 8 ft. B&B. 5 00



Our Nurseries, 500 acres in extent, situated within newest creations, and the finest of the old garden favorites. From our huge stocks of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, etc., in a wide range of sizes, we select the material for your planting. It is needless for us to point out the many advantages of using freshly dug, quickly delivered nursery stock arranged and planted by our Landscape men. our Landscape men.



LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua. Sweet Gum. A beauti-
ful tree with star-shaped leaves of glossy green which
turn searlet in autumn. The bark is rather corky and
a sweet aromatic sap exudes from it, hence its name.
Thrives in swampy places.

Thrives in swampy places.	
Each	
8 to 10 ft\$3 75   10 to 12 ft\$5 50	)
LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Tree. Also	)
known as Whitewood and Yellow Poplar. When	i
grown with room to develop, they form handsome	4
tops with bold foliage. In spring the branches are	
adorned with tulip-like flowers of yellow, orange, and	l
green. Each 10	
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal \$3 75 \$34 00	)
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal 5 50 50 00	)

#### **MAGNOLIAS**

By the first days of spring Magnolias burst into bloom to cheer us after the dark and dreary days of winter are over. No lawn should be without several specimens of this magnificent-looking tree. There are two classes of deciduous Magnolias, those bearing their flowers before the foliage appears, and those that bloom afterward. By a selection of varieties, Magnolias may be had in bloom from March to July. Most of the varieties will adapt themselves to city conditions.

Magnolia acuminata. Cucumbe rapid-growing native variety, p	ovramidal in shape.
with greenish white flowers follo fruits. May and June.	
5 to 6 ft	$\dots$ \$2 25 \$21 00
8 to 10 ft	

M. conspicua. Yulan Magnolia. Lovely variety from eentral China, with spreading branches and large, white, sweet-scented flowers, 6 inches across, before the leaves appear in April. Grows 20 to 30 feet high.

Each 4 to 5 ft. B&B. . . \$7 50 | 5 to 6 ft. B&B. . . \$10 00

M. cordata. Yellow Cucumber Tree. The only yellowflowered Magnolia. It is also called the "Heart-leaved Magnolia" because of its foliage, the heart-shaped leaves being 4 inches wide. It sometimes blooms in both spring and autumn. In the North plant in a protected situation.

3 to 4 ft. B&B..... Each 12 to 16 ft., extra-heavy specimens, prices on application.

M. Fraseri. Frascr Magnolia. A hardy, tall, wide tree with large leaves 8 to 20 inches long, glaucescent beneath, and producing sweet-scented white flowers 6 to 9 inches across. 14 to 16 ft. B&B. \$17.50 each.

M. glauca. Sweet Bay. Quite shrubby in appearance. Leaves glossy bluish green, but white underneath. Bears fragrant white flowers 3 to 4 inches across in May and June. The red fruit-pods have scarlet seeds. Each 3 to 4 ft. B&B. . . \$2 25 | 5 to 6 ft. B&B. . . . \$5 00

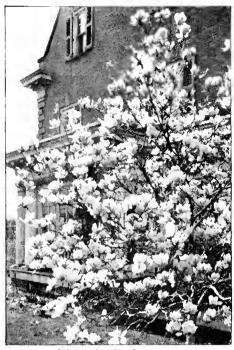
M. Kobus. Kobus Magnolia. A tree from Japan with narrow, pyramidal head, small, rough leaves, and beautiful starry white flowers early in spring before

the leaves unfold. Each 5 to 6 ft. B&B...\$6 00 | 6 to 7 ft. B&B....\$8 50

M. liliflora nigra. Purple Lily Magnolia. A very large shrub or tree, with clean, broad foliage and dark purple flowers having petals 4 to 5 inches long, con-tinually opening until late spring and outlasting all Each 3 to 4 ft. B&B. ...\$3 50 | 6 to 8 ft. B&B. ...\$9 00 5 to 6 ft. B&B. ...\$9 00 M. macrophylla. Large-leaf Cucumber Tree. 1½ to 2 ft. B&B. \$2.25 each.

M. parviflora. Oyama Magnolia. A small tree from Japan which if better known would be very popular. While in full leaf in June, it produces levely white cup-shaped flowers, having a rosette of deep crimson stamens in the center.

2 to 3 ft. B&B...\$4 50 | 3 to 4 ft. B&B....\$7 00



Magnolia Soulangeana

Magnona Domangeana
Magnolia Soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. The best variety for northern gardens and certainly the showiest of the family. It bears enormous pinkish white flowers tinted purple outside and has attractive foliage. Illustrated in color on back cover.  Each  3 to 4 ft. B&B
3 to 4 ft. B&B \$5 00   4 to 5 ft. B&B \$7 00
M. Soulangeana Lennei. Lenne Magnolia. Forms an
open, picturesque bush if grown naturally. Its very
large, rosy purple, egg-shaped flowers are quite differ-
ent from all the other varieties. The thick petals are 4 inches wide and white inside. Blooms late and is
very hardy. Each
3 to 4 ft. B&B\$5 00   5 to 6 ft. B&B\$10 00 4 to 5 ft. B&B 7 50   6 to 8 ft. B&B 12 00
M. Soulangeana speciosa, Shown White Magnolia.
The flowers are white except for a purple stripe on the
outside notals A vigorous grover Each
4 to 5 ft. B&B \$7 00   6 to 8 ft. B&B \$10 00
M. stellata. Star Magnolia. A big bushy shrub or
small tree. The delightfully fragrant, semi-double
flowers are white with a pink flush, and quite abundant. Earliest of all.
dant. Earliest of all.       Each         2½ to 3 ft. B&B
3 to 4 ft. B&B
4 to 5 ft. B&B
4 to 5 ft. B&B
M. stellata rosea. A dwarf variety of the above with
rose-pink flowers. 15 to 18 in. B&B. \$4.50 each.
M. stellata rosea (No. 2). A more vigorous grower
than the preceding. 2 to 3 ft. B&B. \$4.50 each.
M. tripetala. Umbrella Magnolia. A very big tree with broad, spreading branches and enormous leaves
nearly 2 feet long. The giant flowers are 8 to 10 inches

nearly 2 feet long. The giant flowers are 8 to 10 inches across. Hardy in latitude of New York. Each

6 to 8 ft. B&B. . . \$2 75 | 10 to 12 ft. B&B. . . \$5 50

### Bobbink & Atkins



- MORUS alba pendula. Tea's Weeping Mulberry. The tree has a fountain-like effect, having long, weeping branches. Much used as a lawn specimen. Grafted on 5-foot stems. 3-yr. heads, \$2.75 each, \$25 for 10.
- NYSSA sylvatica. Tupelo; Sour Gum. In wintertime the knotted, interlaced branches are interesting, but outstanding merit is the brilliant scarlet color it displays in the fall. 10 to 12 ft., \$6 each.
- **OXYDENDRON arboreum.** Sorrel-Tree. The top is dome-shaped, adorned with long bunches of white flowers. Its thick, shiny leaves turn scarlet in the fall. Each  $\operatorname{Each}$

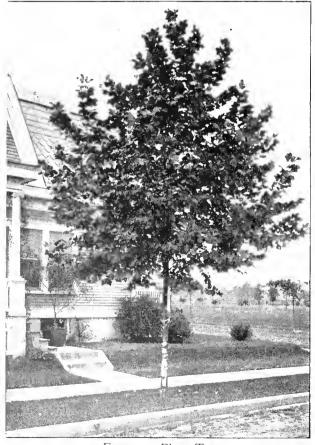
3 to 4 ft. B&B. . . \$1 50 | 8 to 10 ft. B&B. . . \$5 50 5 to 6 ft. B&B. . . 2 75 | 10 to 12 ft. B&B. . . 7 00

- PHELLODENDRON amurense. Amur Cork-Tree. A very good tree for cities. Looks much like a black walnut tree, but has dark berry-like fruits. 6 to 8 ft., \$3 each, \$27 for 10.
- PLATANUS orientalis. European Plane-Tree. This is probably the most useful tree for cities and parks, resisting, as it does, smoke, dust and insects. It makes a broad, spreading head 80 to 90 feet high, providing ample shade, and for rapidity of growth and lasting qualities it holds first place.

-		*		153(C1)
8 to	10 ft. high,	$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	cal	\$2 25
10 to	12 ft. high,	$1^{1}_{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in.	cal	3 00
10 to	12 ft. high,	1% to 2-in, ca	al	3 75
12 to	14 ft. high,	2 to 212-in. ca	ıl	$\dots$ 5 00

#### POPULUS · Poplar

From a mistaken notion that Poplar trees are all alike, the Poplar has been banned by many municipalities. It may be conceded that the Carolina Poplar is rapacious and detrimental in cities because of its farreaching roots, but there are many other varieties that have much to recommend them,



European Plane-Tree

			r $Poplar$ .		
			contrasting		
above:	and silver	a white ur	derneath.	6 to	8 ft., \$2
each, \$1	18 for 10.				

P. Bolleana. Bolle Poplar. A swift-growing columnar tree, resembling the Lombardy Poplar. Has silvery foliage similar to the preceding.

Each 6 to 8 ft.........\$1 50 | 14 to 16 ft........\$6 00

P. canadensis Eugenei. Carolina Poplar. Not suitable for street planting in cities, but useful in the country for its great rapidity of growth.

 Each
 Each

 6 to 8 ft...
 \$1 25 | 12 to 14 ft.
 \$2 25

 10 to 12 ft...
 2 00 | 14 to 16 ft.
 3 00

P. Maximowiczi. Japanese Poplar. A variety which is gradually becoming more appreciated. Very large lustrous foliage and a good grower.

Each 6 to 8 ft......\$1 35 | 16 to 18 ft......\$4 50

- P. nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. Much used in landscape work to border a road, property line, or a stream. On account of their growth, they may also be planted close together and used as screens. However used, the graceful columns of restless light green leaves are of interest and beauty. Each \$9 00
- P. Simoni. Simon's Poplar. A small tree with pyramidal head. Shining green leaves, silvery underneath, and disease resistant.

6 to 8 ft........\$1 50 | 14 to 16 ft.......\$5 50

#### QUERCUS · Oak

Everybody admires the magnificent Oak, but many hesitate to plant them because of their supposedly slow growth. It does take two years for young Oaks to get established, but when that is accomplished they grow very rapidly.

- Quercus bicolor. Swamp White Oak. A large forest tree of noble aspect. The leaves are slightly lobed and the acorus carried on long stalks. Its bark is flaky green. 10 to 12 ft., \$6 each.
- Q. palustris. Pin Oak. This handsome tree is used a great deal for avenues of Oaks because of its trim, pyramidal head. The deeply cut, shiny foliage turns rich crimson in the fall. A quick grower.

Each \$13 50 25 00 

- Q. Robur fastigiata. Royal English Oak. A handsome, monumental, pyramid-shaped Oak. Foliage dark green above, pale below. Fine for formal landscape effects. 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50 each.
- Q. rubra. Red Oak. The most majestic of the Oaks. This is a tree for the open, in parks, and landscape work generally. The deeply cut, glossy green foliage turns dark red in the fall. Grows quickly once it is established. Each  $\begin{array}{c} \text{Established.} \\ 10 \text{ to } 12 \text{ ft., } 1^1_4 \text{ to } 1^1_2\text{-in. cal.} & \$3 \text{ } 75 \\ 12 \text{ to } 14 \text{ ft., } 1^1_2 \text{ to } 2\text{-in. cal.} & \$5 \text{ } 00 \\ 14 \text{ to } 16 \text{ ft., } 2 \text{ to } 2^1_2\text{-in. cal.} & 7 \text{ } 50 \\ 14 \text{ to } 16 \text{ ft., } 2^1_2 \text{ to } 3\text{-in. cal.} & 10 \text{ } 00 \\ \end{array}$
- SORBUS americana. American Mountain-Ash. An upright tree very symmetrical in form and producing, in fall, small red berries, eagerly looked for by birds. 10 to 12 ft., \$3 each.
- S. Aucuparia. European Mountain-Ash. Known in Britain as the Rowan Tree, and much used there as a specimen on lawns. The tree is covered all through fall with "rowans fine" or large clusters of orangescarlet berries, very ornamental and good food for

8 to 10 ft. \$2 25 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal. 3 75 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal. 6 00 14 to 16 ft., 3 to 3½-in. cal...... 9 00



#### **PRUNUS**

#### Japanese Flowering Cherries

For years we have made a specialty of growing these stately trees and shrubs, some of which should be included in every planting, large or small, for they are indeed worth while. The Flowering Cherries planted along the Tidal Basin at Washington, D. C., a present from Japan, attract thousands of visitors annually to see them in bloom in April and May.

Stocks of these same trees and many others are now obtainable so that everyone can enjoy the fairy-like spectacle by planting them in their own gardens and grounds. They thrive in almost any kind of soil and all are bowler.

Amanogawa. Upright Cherry.	
<ul> <li>quite distinct as it is as uprigh</li> </ul>	
tree. The semi-double, fragr	
from it in clusters beginning a	about May 10.

nom it in clusters beginning about hits iv.	
Each	Each
4 to 5 ft\$2 00   6 to 8 ft	\$3 00
5 to 6 ft	6 00
Albo-plena. Double White Cherry.	
Each	Each
5 to 6 ft\$2 50   6 to 8 ft	\$3 00
Benishi. Displays clouds of beautiful double r	osy pink
flowers about May 10.	
T3 1	773 1

15:16.11	Eaten
4 to 5 ft\$1 50 $+$ 5 to 6 ft	
4 to 5 ft\$1 50   5 to 6 ft  Daybreak (Akebono). A single pink f	orm of the fa-
mous Yoshino Cherry. Blooms in extr	reme profusion
before leaves appear.	-
Each	Each

	Each	Each
4 to 5 ft	$\dots$ \$1 50 \ 5 to 6 ft	\$2 50
Double Red.	Produces great masses of doub	le flowers
about May 1	0. Color very showy crimson.	5 to 6 ft.,
\$2.50 each.		

Fugenzo (Kofugen; James H. Veitch). The	foli	age
is coppery red, affording a startling contrast	to	the
large, double, deep pink flowers.		

raen	Each
4 to 5 ft\$2 00   5 to 0	ift \$2 75
Gyoiko. Double Light Green Cherr.	y. The double green
flowers are certainly unique. T	They become flushed
with pink when fully expanded.	
171.	17 1.

Each	Each
4 to 5 ft\$1 50   5 to 6 ft	\$2-50
Higurashi. This variety is quite popular. It	displays
rose-pink flowers lavishly from May 10 to 1	5

	ach		Each
4 to 5 ft\$1	50   5 to	6 ft	\$2 50



Weeping Japanese Flowering Cherry

Hosokawanioi.	Shell-pink	flowers of great charm	ap-
pear in clouds	about May	1. They last well.	
	T 3 4		

17.1011	Daten
4 to 5 ft\$1.50   5 to 6 ft	\$2.50
Ichiyo. One-lenf Cherry. Foliage clear green, mal	
pleasing background for the delicate, pure	white,
pendulons flowers.	

							1.7	Hen									15/3	CH
	1 1	to a	5	ft		٠.	81	-50		5	to	6	ft.				82	50
Kι	ır	an	ı a	ı-Y	am	ıa.	$\Lambda$	fast	-gre	иc	·in	g,	u	ori	ght,	flor	wer	ing
															floy			
	T 4	6.4	- 45	1 5	O								•					

Kwanzan. Large	Double Pink Cherry. Sometimes
listed as Sekizan.	It is well worth while and produces
an abundance of	large, double, deep pink, expanded
flowers with red l	ouds.

1231(11	Fracii
4 to 5 ft\$1 50   5 to 6 ft	\$2 50
Mikurumagæshi. Double Bright Pink.	
many the most beautiful of the specie	s. Midway in
spring, its branches are covered with	
seled, shell-pink flowers. 4 to 5 ft., \$1	.50 cach.

Mount Fuji (Shirotæ). This is the only pure white, double-flowering Cherry tree known in the United States, and for that reason much in demand.

The state of the s		
Each	Εa	ch
5 to 6 ft\$2 50   6 to 7 ft	\$3	00
Miyaka. See Yedo-zakura,		
Naden. See Sieboldi.		
Oku-Myaka, See Yedo-zakura.		

Paul Wohlert. A tree of medium height with double, deep pink flowers. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

Sargenti (serrulata sachalinensis). A single-flower-

Sargenti (serrulata sachalinensis). A single-flowering variety carrying an abundance of large purple flowers from April 20. The foliage is purple-tinged in spring but green in summer. Early,

Each Each S2 50 | 5 to 6 ft... S2 50 Shirofugen. Double Pinkish White Cherry. Covered with flowers about April 10. The buds are pink and the expanding flowers white, but as they age, they turn bluish pink. Each Each Each S2 50 | 6 to 8 ft... S3 00

turn bluish pink. Each
5 to 6 ft.....\$2 50 | 6 to 8 ft.....\$3 00

Sieboldi (Naden). Popularly known as "Siebold's Cherry." This sturdy tree is covered, about May 5, with semi-double pink blossoms, in clusters.

E:	1ch			F	lach
5 to 6 ft\$2	50	6 to	8 ft	 \$	3 00
Shirotæ. See Mount	Fuji.				

Subhirtella. A large, upright, stiff-appearing tree very suitable for large grounds. Large, pale pink, single flowers.

Howers. Each
6 to 8 ft...... \$3 50 | 10 to 12 ft..... \$6 00

Torano-o (Tiger Tail). An excellent double-flowered variety with rosy pink flowers appearing about May 1.

Each

Each

Each Each 4 to 5 ft.... \$2 25 | 5 to 6 ft.... \$3 00

Washino-o (Eagle's Tail). Covered with an abundance of single pinkish white flowers in spring.

NOTE: We can supply excellent Standard Flowering Cherries, 3-year crowns on 6-foot clear straight stems at \$3.50 each, \$31 for 10 in the following varieties:

Amanogawa Higurashi Mount Fuji Fugenzo Hosokawanioi Naden Gyoiko Mikurumagæshi Torano-o

#### Weeping Japanese Flowering Cherries

PRUNUS subhirtella pendula.	Sing	le P	ink-f	lower	ing
Weeping Cherry.		$\mathbf{E}$	ach	10	()
2-yr. crowns		\$3	50	\$3 I	-00
3-yr. crowns		. 4	50	41	-00
6 to 8-yr. erowns. Specimens. \$1					
P. subhirtella pendula rosea	flpl	. I	)oubl	c Pi	nk-
0					



SALIX blanda.	Wisconsin	Weeping	Willow.	This is
the hardiest var	riety, but is	s not so	decidedly	"weep-
ing,'' being rath	er more upri	ight. S to	10 ft., \$2.	25 each.

S. Caprea. Goat or	European Pussy	Willow. Leaves
light green, rather	broad. The catk	ins are conspicu-
ous in early spring.	5 to 6 ft., 75 ets. c	each, \$6.50 for 10.

S. elegantissima.		
a great mass of ve	ery graceful, curvin	g green branches.
A very vigorous :	and quick-growing	variety.

			Each	10
6 to 8 f	t	 	\$1 50	\$13 50
8 to 10	ft	 	2.00	-18 - 00

S. vitellina aurea. Golden Russian Weeping Willow. Grows into a large tree with short, thick trunk. golden yellow branches contrast effectively with the leaves, which are white underneath.

Each		Each
6 to 8 ft\$2 00	8 to 10 ft	\$2 25

**SOPHORA japonica.** Chinese Scholar-Tree. Sometimes called "Pagoda Tree." Has feathery foliage and bears cream-colored flowers in August and September. Each

6 to 8 ft........\$3 75 | 8 to 10 ft.........\$5 50

S. viciifolia. Vetchleaf Sophora. See page 27.



Silver Linden

STYRAX japo	onica. Japa	anese Snowbell.	The leaves
resemble thos	se of dogwoo	d and in mid-J	une they are
partly covere	d by pendule	ous, bell-shaped	d, pure white
flowers. A tr	uly beautiful	tree.	Each
1 to 5 ft	\$1.05	6 to 8 ft	\$9.00

4 to 5 ft.......\$1 25 | 6 to 8 ft.......\$2 00 S. Obassia. Fragrant Snowbell. Distinct, large, round leaves and fragrant white flowers in May distinguish this deciduous tree. 3 to 4 ft.......\$3 75 | 4 to 5 ft........\$4 50

TAXODIUM distichum. Bald Cypress. It looks like an evergreen, but, like the larch, it is not. Still it is a conifer, and produces needle-like foliage which is soft and fern-like. Makes a tall and very slender tree. 8 to 10 ft. B&B. \$7 each.

#### TILIA · Linden; Basswood

Lindens are much used for street planting, for making avenues in landscape work. They are also invaluable as single specimens in the lawn. They lend themselves readily to formal clipping. Flowers appear in June and are sweetly fragrant.

Tilia americana. American Linden. Develops quickly into a handsome tree. Foliage heart-shaped, yellowish green. Bears fragrant flowers in June which attract bees. 14 to 16 ft., 3 to 3½-in. cal., \$11.50 each.

T. cordata (parvifolia). Small-leaved European Linden.

The heart-shaped leaves are small and it is the latest Linden to flower. The best Linden for street planting in our climate Each 

family. Grows into a fine-shaped, round-headed tree.

Leaves very large.

Leaves very large.

Leaves very large.

10 to 12 ft., 134 to 2-in. cal...........\$4 50 \$41 00 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 21½-in. cal.................6 50

T. tomentosa. Silver Linden. A strikingly handsome tree, as the leaves are silvery white underneath and green above, giving a silvery sheen to the tree when stirred by a breeze. It is of rapid growth, compact in form, and bears sweet flowers in June which attract bees. 

tree with plentiful dark green foliage affording dense shade. Fine for street planting or for lawn specimens as the low branches form a canopy. 

#### ULMUS • Elm

Probably the most loved trees in America. Easily recognized by their oval, toothed leaves and their stately, noble aspect.

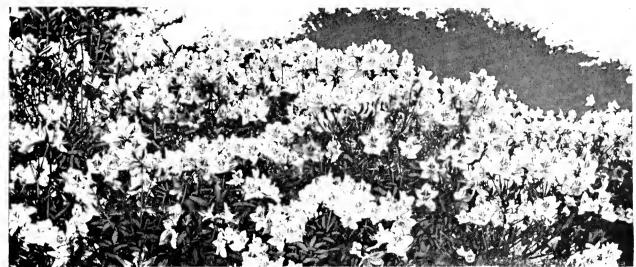
Ulmus campestris. English Elm. It grows taller than the American Elm but not as wide, and retains its foliage much longer. Straight clean stems and smooth light gray bark. 12 to 14 ft., 3 to 3½-in. cal..... 

U. Molini. Moline Elm. A very handsome Elm of broad, conical outline and excellent large foliage. Fine for narrow streets.

Each 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal. \$2 75 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal. 4 50

U. pumila. Chinese Elm. Sometimes called the Si-The most rapid-growing Elm tree in berian Elm. commerce and fine for street planting. Each 

OUR NURSERIES, 500 acres in extent, situated within sight of New York City, yield the newest creations, and the finest of the old garden favorites. From our huge stocks of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, etc., in a wide range of sizes, we select the material for your planting. It is needless for us to point out the many advantages of using freshly dug, quickly delivered nursery stock arranged and planted by our Landscape men.



Azalea poukhanensis. See page 22

# Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

ROBABLY the most desirable class of garden material for embellishment of the home-grounds is to be found in the list of Deciduous Flowering Shrubs, although, of course, all classes have their places. The smaller varieties should be planted near the dwelling, such as the Deutzias, Weigelas, Kerrias, small Spireas, etc. Such shrubs as the Peegee Hydrangea and Viburnums should be planted farther away, as also should thorny plants like Rosa rugosa, R. multiflora, Japanese Barberries, etc. Broad-leaved Evergreens may also be used with the deciduous shrubs with very good effect. ("Deciduous" is the term applied to shrubs and trees that shed their leaves in the fall.)

AMELANCHIER canadensis. I duces its white flewers in grespring. Afterwards appear fruit	at number, in early ts greatly relished by
birds. Very picturesque and	
May 1 to 10.	
2 to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft	

#### AMYGDALUS . Flowering Peach

These are ornamental varieties of the common peach, and are truly magnificent in early spring with their varied colors and fine foliage. As they mature, they become very picturesque.

Amygdalus persica, Clara Meyer. The flowers are large, single, and a very pretty shade of pink. May 1 to 10. 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50 each, \$31 for 10.

A. persica flore albo-plena. Double White-flowering Peach. The double white flowers make this variety very attractive. May 1 to 10. Each 8 to 10 ft..... 4 50

A. persica flore albo-plena pendula. A weeping form with double white flowers. May 1 to 10. Each

3 to 4 ft......\$3 00 | 6 to 7 ft.....\$6 00 A. persica flore roseo-plena pendula. A weeping form. Double; pink. May 1 to 10.

Each 3 to 4 ft.......\$3 00 | 5 to 6 ft.....\$4 00

A. persica flore rubro-plena. A double form with brilliant red blossoms. May 1 to 10. 4 to 5 ft.,

A. persica rosea nana. A very dwarf variety with single pink flowers. 15 to 18 in., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

persica versicolor pendula. A weeping shrub. Flowers vary in color on different branches. May 1 to 10. 2 to 3 ft., \$2 each.

ARALIA spinosa. Hercules' Club. Tropical-looking foliage with thorny stems. Fine for rocky slopes. 3 to 4 ft., 75 ets. each.

ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. The bright red fruits are lasting. Flowers white, tinged red. Very decorative plant. May 15 to 25. 2 to 3 ft., 65 ets. each, \$6 for 10.

A. melanocarpa. Black Chokeberry. Has smooth leaves and large black berries. May 15 to 25. 1½ to 2 ft., 55 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

#### AZALEAS, Deciduous and Native

The deciduous Azaleas are hardier and do not require as much care as the evergreen varieties. Fine for shrubberies, rockeries, and naturalizing.

Azalea altaclarensis. A hardy variety of great merit. Large trusses of deep orange flowers changing to bright yellow. One of the finest. May 10 to 20.

Each 

 1½ to 2 ft.
 B&B.
 \$3 755

 2 to 2½ ft.
 B&B.
 5 50

 2½ to 3 ft.
 B&B.
 7 50

 3 to 3½ ft.
 B&B.
 9 00

 \$35 00 50 - 0068 - 0080 00

A. arborescens. Tree Azalca. Flowers in June. Hardy anywhere in the Northeast. Has large flowers of pure white flushed pink, and diffuses an exquisite fra-Each

A. calendulacea. Flame Azalea. Flowers are salmon to deep scarlet-orange, and appear before the foliage in the latter part of May. May 20 to 30. Each 1½ to 2 ft. B&B. \$2.75 2½ to 3 ft. B&B. 4 50

A. canadensis. © Rhodora. Dwarf deciduous shrub covered in early May with rosy purple flowers before the leaves. Very early. May 1 to 10. 12 to 15 in.,

\$1.50 each.

A. mollis. Chinese Azalea. In shades of yellow, salmon, red, and orange. Thrives under ordinary garden treatment. Useful as undergrowth among tall trees or as a border for large shrubberies. May 10 to 20.

			10	
15 to 18 in. B&B	\$2	25	\$20	00
1½ to 2 ft. B&B	3	00	27	00
2 to 21/2 ft. B&B	4	50	40	00
3 to 3½ ft. Extra-fine specimens. Ba	&B.12	50		

### Bobbink & Atkins

- Azalea, Miss Louisa Hunnewell. Result of crossing A. mollis and A. japonica. Huge clusters of orange-yellow flowers cover the plant. Possibly the showiest decorative shrub. May 10 to 20. 15 to 18 in. B&B.
- A. mucronulata. Dahurian Azalea, Comes from China and is a shrub blooming early in spring, and showing a mass of violet-rose frilled flowers of a crepe-like texture. Planted near the lusty yellow of a Forsythia, it is very effective. April 1 to 10.

10 to 20. Each 10
1½ to 2 ft, B&B. \$2 25 \$20 00
2½ to 3 ft. B&B. \$4 50 40 00

A. pontica. Mixed seedlings. May 15 to 30. Each 2 to 2½ ft, B&B. \$5 50
2½ to 3 ft. B&B. \$7 50

Azalea pontica Hybrids and A. rustica fl.-pl. We have a large number of specimen plants. Ask for our special list.

Azalea poukhanensis. Korean Azalea. A spreading bush. The very fragrant flowers are a bluish lavender. 15 to 18 in. B&B. \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

A. Schlippenbachi. © Royal Azalca. A vigorous plant with very large showy flowers of pale rosc-pink, the upper petals lightly spotted with brown. Known for its very attractive foliage. May 15 to June 15.

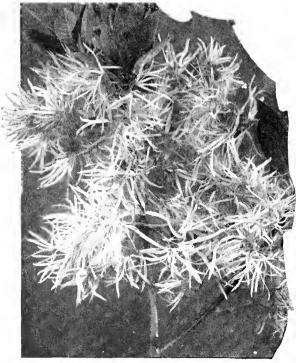
 15 to 18 in.
 Each 82 75 824 00

 1½ to 2 ft.
 3 75 35 00

A. Vaseyi. Pinkshell Azalca. Profuse-blooming, bearing rosy white flowers in April, before the leaves. Foliage dark crimson in fall. May 5 to 15.

Each 1½ to 2 ft......\$3 50  $\mid$  2 to 2½ ft......\$4 50 A. viscosa. Swamp Azalea. Fragrant white flowers,

A. viscosa. Swamp Azalea. Fragrant white flowers, tinged rose. Fine for swampy ground. Blooms June 5 to 15. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3 each, \$27 for 10.



Chionanthus virginica

- **Azalea viscosa montana.** Dwarf form of preceding. June 5 to 15. 2<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub> to 3 ft., \$5.50 each.
- A. yodogawa. Yodogawa Azalea. Double, rose-lilac flowers spotted purple. May 10 to 20. 2½ to 3 ft., \$5.50 each.
- BENZOIN æstivale. Spice Bush. A fine native shrub for naturalizing. Fringed yellow flowers in April and scarlet berries in late summer. Foliage aromatic. 2 to 2½ ft., 60 cts. each.

#### BERBERIS - Deciduous Barberry

The Barberries are of value for their autumn coloring and their showy berries. Flowers inconspieuous.

- Berber's aggregata. Vigorous shrub with spiny leaves an inch long. Salmon-red, round fruit in dense clusters. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.
- B. aggregata Pratti. Pratt Barberry. Shrub with long, sharp spines. Pale yellow flowers. Salmon-red berries in panicles. Very ornamental. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 cach.
- B. amurensis. Amur Barberry. Flowers in drooping racemes to 4 inches long. Fruit bright red. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.
- B. amurensis japonica (Regeliana). Hakodate Barberry. 112 to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.
- B. brachypoda. Deciduous Barberry. Flowers in 2-inch racemes. Fruit is red or purple. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.
- B. diaphana. Kansu Barberry. A compact shrub from China, 2 to 3 feet tall. Much liked because of red leaves in the fall and its scarlet fruit. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2 each.
- B. dictyophylla. Chalkleaf Barberry. Blue leaves, silvery white beneath, to 1 inch long, entire or toothed. Flowers pale yellow. Fruit red. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each.
- **B. emarginata.** Flowers in dense racemes. Deep red fruits.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft., field-grown, \$1.50 each.
- **B.** heteropoda. Turkestan Barberry. Very spiny. Orange-red flowers and dark blue fruit. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.
- B. hypoleuca (asiatica). Older branches grayish yellow. Leaves whitish beneath. Has a distinct, dwarf, low-growing style. Strong pot-grown plants, 60 ets. each.
- B. polyantha. Very handsome shrub with its large panicles of deep yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.
- B. Thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. A Japanese variety of dwarf habit. The spray-like branches have spines on them and are covered with small foliage changing to beautiful red in autumn. Bright red fruit during winter months. Makes a fine hedge.

B. Thunbergi atropurpurea. Redleaf Barberry. The foliage is bright red in spring and summer and blazing scarlet in autumn, if growing in sunlight.

B. Vernæ. A fountain-like plant with sprays of red branches bearing racemes of yellow flowers in June, and salmon-colored fruit in autumn. Each 1½ to 2 ft. B&B. \$1 35 2 to 2½ ft. B&B. 1 75

#### For other Berberis, see page 11

- **CALLICARPA purpurea.** Chinese Beauty Berry. Very attractive, producing an abundance of pale pink flowers succeeded by lavender-blue berries in large clusters. May 20. 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft., 75 ets. each, \$6.50 for 10
- CALYCANTHUS floridus. Common Sweet Shrub, Also known as "Carolina Alspiee," "Sweet Shrub," and "Strawberry Shrub." The dark red flowers come in early spring and are deliciously fragrant when wilted. Often used for packets, sachets, etc. A neat, handsome plant. Glossy, currugated foliage. May 25 to June 5. 3 to 4 ft., 60 ets. each.



- **CARAGANA arborescens.** Siberian Pea-Tree. Suitable for dry, arid regions. Wiry bushes bearing pealike flowers in May. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5.50
- CARYOPTERIS tangutica. Blue Beard. A bushy plant covered with fuzzy gray-lavender blooms in the fall when flowers are few. September. Strong potgrown plants, 60 cts. each.
- CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe. A hand-some lawn tree with dark green foliage, and white feathery flowers about May 25.

Each 4 to 5 ft.........\$1 00 | 5 to 6 ft......\$1 25

- CLETHRA alnifolia. Summer Sweet. Of upright growth, showing spikes of fragrant white flowers in summer. Smooth, sharp-toothed foliage. July 25. 2 to 3 ft., 65 cts. each.
- CORNUS alba elegantissima. This variety is bushy, with coral bark and white berries. May 20 to 30. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each.
- C. mas. Cornelian Cherry. This may grow into a small tree, but it is classed as a shrub. The yellow flowers appear before the leaves and the scarlet fruit is very pretty in autumn. It also makes very nice jam or preserve. EachEach ..\$1 75 | 5 to 6 ft.
- C. sanguinea. Bloodtwig Dogwood. Red bark. Bushy form and very quick grower. Flowers white, inconspieuous. Very showy in the wintertime. May 20 to 30. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

For other varieties of Cornus, see Deciduous Trees

- CORYLOPSIS pauciflora. Buttercup Winter-Hazel. Low-growing, much-branched shrub of bushy, com-
- paet habit. Light green foliage, blue underneath. Yellow flowers in April. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3 each.

  C. spicata. Flowering Hazel. Bright yellow flowers in April. Blue-green foliage. Very attractive in early spring.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft., \$2 each.
- CORYLUS Avellana. Hazelnut. Tall, spreading shrub with round leaves. Nuts are very conspicuous. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- C. Avellana atropurpurea. Purple-leaved Filbert. An outstanding shrub. This variety has red foliage in early spring, changing to dark purple in the fall. Makes a very pleasing contrast when used with other material.

#### COTONEASTER

These graceful shrubs and ornamental foliage plants are highly valued both for home-gardens and landscape work on estates and parks. They differ widely in habit, foliage, and form, and, consequently, are used for many different purposes. The flowers being generally inconspicuous, it is because of their foliage and fruit that they are highly valued.

- Cotoneaster acutifolia. Peking Cotoneaster. Probably the hardiest of all. It forms an upright, dense shrub with dark green leaves, carries flowers in May and June, and produces black fruit in the fall. Used in the Middle West as a hedge-plant. Strong pot-grown plants, 15 to 18 in..........\$0-75
- graceful, arehing branches. Each 15 to 18 in.....
- C. divaricata. Spreading Cotoneaster. 4 to 6 ft. A handsome upright shrub with pink flowers in June and bright red fruit in September. Each Strong pot-grown plants, 8 to 10 in..........\$0-75
- 75 ets. each.



Cotoneaster divaricata

- Cotoneaster Francheti. Franchet Cotoneaster. Beautiful, upright, dense shrub with spreading branches. Foliage grayish white beneath. Has small pinkish flowers in June and red fruit in September. 6 ft.
  - Each Strong pot-grown plants, 10 to 12 in........\$0-75  $1^1$ <sub>2</sub> to 2 ft.....
- C. glabrata. A large shrub with long, glaucous leaves and white flowers. Strong pot-grown plants, 112 to 2 ft., 75 cts. each.
- C. Harroviana. A semi-evergreen shrub, 6 feet high, similar to above. Strong pot-grown plants, 8 to 10 in.. 75 cts. each.
- C. horizontalis. ♦ Rock Cotoneaster. 2 to 3 ft. Nearly evergreen. Its flat, prostrate branches make it useful in rockeries, edging driveways, etc. The leaves are box-like and studded with pink flowers in spring. followed in the fall by scarlet berries. A very desirable

Strong pot-grown plants. 6 to 8-in. spread. \$0 60 8 to 10-in. spread. 75 \$5 50 10 to 12-in. spread.....

- C. horizontalis minor. Small-leaf Rock Cotoneaster. Similar to Horizontalis, but a much slower grower with smaller leaves. Strong pot-grown plants, 6 to 8 in.. 75 cts. each.
- C. microphylla. @ Rockspray. A dwarf shrub with small, shiny leaves. Pretty white flowers are followed by scarlet berries. Very showy. Each 6 to 8 in....
- C. microphylla glacialis (prostrata). ② A shrub with arching branches and dark leaves. Has white flowers and red fruit. Strong pot-grown plants, 8 to 12 in.. 80 ets. each.
- C. microphylla thymifolia. © Thyme Rockspray. Has smaller and narrower leaves than Microphylla. Strong pot-grown plants, 6 to 8 in., 85 ets. each.
- C. pannosa. Silverleaf Cotoncaster. Semi-evergreen shrub, 6 feet high. Leaves glabrous above and gray-ish white beneath. A very handsome shrub with red fruit in fall. Not quite hardy in our northern states. Strong pot-grown plants, 6 to 10 in., 75 cts. each.





Fothergilla major. See page 25

Cotoneaster racemiflora Veitchi Soongarica. Coralfruited Cotoneaster. A 4-foot shrub with erector spreading branches. Oval leaves, gravish white beneath, and beautiful red fruit. One of the best. Each Strong pot-grown plants, 12 to 15 in. . . . . . . \$0.75

Strong pot-grown plants, 1½ to 2 ft., 85 cts. each.

C. salicifolia floccosa. Graceful Willowleaf Cotoneaster.

Semi-evergreen. Similar to above but with smaller and glossier foliage. Strong pot-grown plants, 10 to 12 in., 85 cts. each.

12 in., 85 cts. each.

rotundifolia Simonsi. Roundleaf Cotoneaster.
Semi-evergreen with white flowers tinged with pink;
brilliant red fruit. The leaves turn dark crimson in
fall. Strong pot-grown plants, 15 to 18 in., 85 cts.

#### CYDONIA · Flowering Quince

Flowering Quinces are attractive with their twisted. spiny branches and showy flowers in early spring.

Cydonia japonica. Blooms May 1, showing brilliant scarlet flowers all over the plant. A dazzling sight. Called "Burning Bush" in some parts of the country.

1½ to 2 ft., 40 ets. each.

C. japonica rosea. A flowering pink variety, blooming about May 10. Some of the flowers are semi-double. Very large. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

C. japonica rubra grandiflora. A great erimson-flowering Quince. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.
C. japonica rubra umbellata. The navel-flowering

Quince. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50 each.

CYTISUS scoparius. Scotch Broom. Also known as Genista. Very unique and handsome. Excellent for seashore planting. Yellow flowers in May. 1½ to 2 ft., 85 cts. each.

DAPHNE Mezereum. @ February Daphne. A small hardy shrub carrying, in March, clouds of deep red flowers having penetrating fragrance.

Each 15 to 18 in......\$1 00 |  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft......\$1 50

DESMODIUM penduliflorum. See Lespedeza for-

DIERVILLA trifida (Lonicera). Southern Honeysuckle. A native shrub growing in the shade. Bears small yellow flowers in midsummer. 1½ to 2 ft., 60 cts. each.

#### **DEUTZIA**

These are well-known, handsome flowering shrubs, bushy in habit, and useful for all purposes. Many stems rise upward from the roots and spread out, fountain-like.

Deutzia gracilis. Slender Deutzia. The most graceful plant of all and covered in May with an astonishing profusion of white flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cts. each. **D. Lemoinei.** Lemoine Deutzia. A hybrid of the pre-

ceding, bearing even more white flowers in large clusters. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

D. scabra crenata fl.-pl. Double Pink Deutzia. The

flowers are double, pinkish white, produced in 5-inch

spikes. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each.

scabra, Pride of Rochester. Large-flowered Deutzia. A profuse bloomer. Large, double white flowers, tinged pink, about June 10. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each. D. scabra Wellsi. Wells' Deutzia. Large pink flowers.

2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each.

ELÆAGNUS argentea. Silverberry. Does well in hot, sunny situations. Si 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each. situations. Silvery foliage. Very hardy.

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. Redvein Enkianthus. A charming ornamental shrub with drooping racemes of short yellowish or pale orange flowers, veined darker. These, with the brilliant red foliage in autumn, make this one of the handsomest shrubs. Flowers in May. Each 4 to 5 ft......\$4 50 | 5 to 6 ft......\$6 00

#### **EUONYMUS**

Shrubs or small trees, sometimes root elimbers or ereepers, mostly of the north temperate zone.

Euonymus alatus. Winged Euonymus. The foliage is brilliant rose color in the fall. Branches winged with a eorky layer. Fine for mass planting.

4 to 5 ft........\$0 75 | 5 to 6 ft.......\$1 00

E. alatus compactus. Dwarf Winged Euonymus.

Dwarf form of above. 4 to 4½ ft., \$1.25 each.

E. americanus. Brook Euonymus. Tall, upright-grow-

ing bush with pink fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each.

E. atropurpureus. Wahoo Euonymus. Has large

leaves and purple flowers with red fruit. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each.

E. Bungeanus. Winterberry Euonymus. A handsome shrub of upright growth. Brilliant fall coloring. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each.

E. europæus. Burning Bush. An upright shrub form of Euonymus, slender and of tree-like habit. The foliage is brightened in the fall, after which appear long-stemmed pink fruits. 3 to 4 ft., 60 ets. each.

For other Euonymus, see Hardy Vines, page 31

EXOCHORDA Giraldi Wilsoni. Wilson's Pearl Bush.
Dazzling white flowers in May. 3 to 4 ft., \$1,25 each. grandiflora. Pearl Bush. Sometimes grows to a small tree. Bears, early in May, glistening white flowers in clusters. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

#### FORSYTHIA . Golden Bell

These have become extremely popular everywhere and are real harbingers of spring. To be enjoyed at their best, they must have space to grow naturally.

Forsythia ovata. Korcan Forsythia. A little later flowering than most varieties, but has proved to be the most hardy. 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft., 75 ets. each.

F. intermedia spectabilis. Showy Border Forsythia. Bears a profusion of bright yellow flowers in April before the leaves unfold. Each ## 10 | Figure 1 | Figure 2 | Figure 3 | Fig

in habit. Valuable for borders as the branches droop like arches. April. 4 to 5 ft., 70 cts. each.

F. suspensa Fortunei. Fortune's Forsythia. Second choice to Spectabilis. Very strong grower and very floriferous. April. 5 to 6 ft., 70 cts. each.



FOTHERGILLA major. A hardy, densely branched shrub, little known but of great merit for small gardens. Bears fragrant white flowers in early summer and displays brilliant autumn foliage.

Each  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft......\$1 50 | 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft.....\$2 00

FRANKLINIA (Gordonia) alatamaha. A choice ornamental shrub or tree and one of the rarest. Discovered by Bartram in Georgia in 1790. The few trees now in gardens are all from this source, as no wild trees were ever found afterwards. Aug. 1.

Each Each 2 to 3 ft. (in pots) \$3 00 | 6 to 7 ft.........\$7 50

#### GORDONIA alatamaha. See Franklinia.

**HAMAMELIS japonica.** Japanese Witch-Hazel. Yellow flowers. The earliest bloomer of all the shrubs. They appear in January, if weather is not too severe. 4 to 5 ft., \$4 each.

H. vernalis. Witch-Hazel. The pale yellow flowers are

very fragrant, and appear even in January, but close during very cold weather. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

H. virginiana. Witch-Hazel. The fringed light yellow flowers are fine in mass planting. They are in full the property of the property bloom in November. Leaves heart-shaped.

Each	Each
3 to 4 ft\$0 75	5 to 6 ft\$1 25
	8 to 10 ft 3 50

#### HIBISCUS . Rose of Sharon

Very upright and much used in formal plantings. Produces large, showy flowers in August when few other flowers are in evidence. They are sometimes listed as Althæas.

Hibiscus syriacus, Ardens. Double; rose-violet. August, September. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

H., Boule de Feu. Displays an abundant crop of double red flowers. August, September. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

H., Jeanne d'Arc. Semi-double white flowers. August, September. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

#### HYDRANGEAS

Probably the most extensively used shrubs in America, and so popular that many other fine shrubs have been overlooked. They are woody shrubs growing to noble proportions.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. This shade-loving variety grows 3 to 5 feet high and makes a fine and lasting display of enormous flowerheads in July and August. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

H. opuloides acuminata. A very hardy variety much used in the shrubbery border. Blue flowers. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

H. opuloides Mariesi. Bears dark blue flowers from August 1 to October. Extra-fine plants, \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. Everybody knows this variety with its great panicles of white flowers which eventually turn \$5 00

HYPERICUM densifiorum. St. John's-Wort. shrub with bright yellow flowers produced from July to September.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

ILEX verticillata. Common Winterberry. Also known as "Black Alder." A hardy shrub that carries its brilliant red berries all winter. It is deciduous and makes a spreading bush. Plant in groups to insure plenty of berries. Each 2 to 3 ft.......\$0 70 | 3 to 4 ft......\$0 85

For other Ilex, see Broad-leaved Evergreen Shrubs, page 12

KERRIA japonica fl.-pl. Globe Flower, Called "Double because the clustered petals form a ball. The shrub shows rich golden flowers in summer and fresh green stems in winter. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

**KOLKWITZIA amabilis.** Beauty Bush. Only a recent introduction from Asia, it has become very popular. An erect, bushy shrub with downward sweeping branches. The shell-pink flowers are produced in great profusion. May 25 to June 15 great profusion. May 25 to June 15.

Each 2 to 3 ft.........\$0.75 | 4 to 5 ft......\$1.00

LAGERSTROEMIA indica. Common Crape-Myrtle. Makes a vigorous shrub covered with flowers in spring and early summer. Of southern origin. We offer Pink and White. Strong pot-grown plants,

LESPEDEZA formosa (Desmodium penduliflorum).
Purple Bush (Tover. Although it may freeze to the ground it will renew itself in spring and become a handsome, graceful shrub. In late summer it is covered with lovely, purple, pea-like flowers. 4 to 5 ft., 65 cts. each.

LONICERA bella albida. White Bell Honeysuckle. 4 to 5 ft., 70 cts. each.

L. Maacki. Amur Honeysuckle. Very large, straggling shrub. The fragrant white flowers are followed by bright red fruit. June. 3 to 4 ft., 76 cts. each.

L. Morrowi, Morrow Honeysuckle, A Japanese varicty making a handsome shrub. Small white flowers tinged yellow. Bright red fruit. May 15 to 25. 3 to 4 ft., 70 cts. each.

L. syringantha. Lilac Honeysuckle. Low-growing, its twiggy branches resting on the ground. The showy rosy lilae flowers are fragrant. May 20 to 30. 2 to 3 ft., 80 cts. each.

L. tatarica. Tatarian Honeysuckle. Its finely cut, attractive foliage and bright pink flowers are seen almost everywhere. They are followed by scarlet fruits. Fine for planting at the base of walls, etc. May 20. 3 to 4 ft., 70 cts. each.

L. tatarica rosea. Rosy Tatarian Honeysuckle. Makes a fine, twiggy, bushy shrub, covered with large pink flowers. Blooms May 20. 3 to 4 ft., 70 cts. each.

For other Lonicera, see Hardy Vines, page 31

MACLURA pomifera. Osage Orange. A fast-growing, thorny shrub, bearing large orange-like fruits. Also used as a hedge plant.

2 to 3 ft.......\$0 65 | 4 to 5 ft..... 80 80



Franklinia alatamaha



#### MALUS · Flowering Crab-Apples

Of all the groups of flowering trees or shrubs, we think the palm for beauty, daintiness, and grace must be awarded to the Flowering Crabs. We want to impress on all our friends the desirability of larger plantings of these delightful shrubs, because there is such a wide range of shapes and sizes to select from that they can be included in any planting work, large or small.

Malus aldenhamensis. 10 to 12 ft. Foliage is veined purple, and the semi-double, light pink, expanded flower contrasts well with the red buds. Abundant purple-red fruits. Each 5 to 6 ft..... \$2 00 | 6 to 8 ft....

M. Arnoldiana. Arnold Crab. 10 to 12 ft. Bears, about May 10, semi-double pink flowers in bud form, but expanding to white. In the fall appear quantities of small waxy yellow apples which are highly ornamental. 5 to 8 ft., \$2.75 each.

M. atrosanguinea. Carmine Crab. 12 to 15 ft. About May 5 the well-formed head of the shrub is covered

with clusters of dark pink and carmine flowers. Makes a handsome lawn specimen.

Each ...\$1 50 | 8 to 10 ft..... M. baccata. Siberian Crab. 8 to 10 ft. A small, spreading shrub with bright green leaves, covered in early May with pure white, fragrant flowers, followed by

ornamental yellow fruits spotted with red.

Each 8 to 10 ft......\$3 75 | 12 to 14 ft......\$7 50 M. coronaria. Wild Sweet Crab. 15 to 18 ft. The fragrance of its blush-pink apple blossoms fills the surrounding air about May 20. A bushy, thorny shrub. . \$3 75 12 to 14 ft.. 10 to 12 ft., \$6 each.

M. floribunda. Japanese Flowering Crab. 12 to 15 ft. It presents, about May 5, a glorious sight with its contrasting pink buds and white flowers. The little yellow fruits are relished by birds.

Each 5 to 6 ft......\$1 50 | 8 to 10 ft.....\$3 75 M. Halliana Parkmani. Parkman Crab. 12 to 15 ft. The semi-double, rosy red flowers on long, thin stems are at their best early in May.

Each 



Malus theifera (Tea Crab-Apple)

Malus Niedzwetzkyana. Red-vein Crab. 12 to 15 ft. The entire shrub is suffused with a reddish purple tint, including the bark, leaves, and flowers. May 10 to 20. Each

5 to 6 ft......\$1 50 | 8 to 10 ft......\$3 75

M. prunifolia. Plum-leaf Crab. 15 to 18 ft. A rather rare and handsome variety. About May 15 clouds of large white flowers appear. These are followed by fruits of red and yellow lasting into the winter. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.25 each.

M. prunifolia robusta. Cherry Crab. Vigorous grower with white or blush-pink flowers on slender stalks. Fruit yellow and red. May 5 to 15.

Each 6 to 8 ft......\$\\$2 75 | 8 to 10 ft......\$\\$4 50

M. Sargenti. Sargent Crab. 8 to 9 ft. A most useful shrub for the small garden. Clear white flowers and dark red fruit. Very hardy. May 5 to 15. Each

.\$2 25 | 10 to 12 ft... M. Scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab. 12 to 15 ft. Large, double, bright pink flowers of lasting quality May 5 to 15, and a great profusion of waxy yellow fruits later. Pyramidal shape.

Each ...\$1 50 | 8 to 10 ft........\$3 75 ocarpa. Thick-fruited Crab. 12 to M. Sieboldi calocarpa. 15 ft. Very handsome in the fall when its brilliant scarlet fruits appear. Buds are deep rose color but expand to white. Flowers May 10 to 20.

Each 6 to 8 ft......\$2 25 | 10 to 12 ft......\$6 00 8 to 10 ft.......3 75 | **M. Soulard:** Soulard Crab. A sturdy tree much like

the ordinary apple tree. Bears clusters of blush-pink flowers followed by edible fruits. May 10 to 20. Each

5 to 6 ft......\$2 00 | 8 to 10 ft......\$4 00 M. spectabilis. Chinese Flowering Crab. 12 to 15 ft. This was the first of the Asiatic Crab-Apples brought to America from England in 1780. Its fragrant, delicate pink flowers, appearing about May 10, are semi-double and double. Fruit pale yellow.

Each 5 to 6 ft......\$1 50 | 8 to 10 ft......\$3 75 **M. theifera.** Tea Crab. A handsome and scarce variety with fragrant, clear pink flowers and beautiful waxy fruit with crimson cheeks. Considered at the Arnold Arboretum as one of the very choicest. May 5 to 15. Each Each 4 to 5 ft......\$1 50 | 8 to 10 ft.......\$4 50 6 to 8 ft.......... 2 75 |

#### PHILADELPHUS . Mock Orange

A few varieties have been known and popular for many years. They vary greatly in habit, some being only slender shrubs 3 to 4 feet high, while others are really trees 15 feet or more in height. Blooming at the same time as roses in the North, they are much depended on for flowers which, however, in every variety are white. Some possess delicious but variable fragrance.

Philadelphus coronarius. Sweet Mock Orange.
This old-fashioned "Sweet Syringw" is grown almost everywhere because of the sweetness of its snow-white flowers which appear about June 5. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each.

coronarius grandiflorus. Big Scentless Mock Orange, Similar to the preceding but bears creamy white flowers. A very vigorous grower and extremely popular. June 1 to 10. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each.

P. virginal. Virginal Mock Orange. When first introduced, it was a sensation. The double white blossoms measure 2 inches across and large clusters of them weigh down the branches just like a heavy snowstorm. Their delicious fragrance fills the air. June 5 to 15. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

We have an excellent collection of many varieties of the finest Mock Oranges. List will be sent on application.



- PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius aureus. Goldleaf Nine-bark. A fine shrub for the hardy border. Bears numerous bunches of creamy flowers, beginning in June. Yellow foliage throughout season. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each.
- POLYGONUM amplexicaule rubra. Mountain Fleeceflower. Like all Polygonums, it is of easy culture and will grow well in any soil. Reaching a height of about 4 feet, it can be used in the perennial or shrubbery border, or in small groups. Its foliage is very decorative, and the pendulous racemes of red flowers are borne from the axils of the canna-like leaves throughout the entire plant. In September it is one of the most attractive shrubs. Strong pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

#### **PRUNUS**

#### Flowering Cherries, Plums, Almonds, Etc.

Generally included among Flowering Cherries are some attractive, early-flowering hardy shrubs, smaller in growth but resembling the taller-growing Japanese Cherries.

- "Mazzard." As a young tree it develops a strong central leader and is pyramidal in shape. The single Prunus avium. flowers are pure white and the succeeding sweet fruits are red. Very much relished by birds. May.
- Each Each 5 to 6 ft......\$1 00 | 10 to 12 ft.....\$2 75 P. cerasifera Bliriana. Rvd-leaved Plum. The foliage
- is brilliant red in spring and turns to purple in late summer. April 25. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.
- P. cerasifera Pissardi. Purple-leaf Plum. Glowing red-purple foliage. The pink flowers are inconspicuous. April 25 to May 1. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.
- P. cerasifera Pissardi nigra. Similar to the preceding but foliage much darker.
- 5 to 6 ft.....\$1 25 | 6 to 7 ft.... P. glandulosa albo-plena. Double White-flowering
- Almond. Nearly always seen in old-fashioned gardens, and in early spring covered with little white chrysanthemum-shaped flowers. Very pretty and satisfactory. May 1 to 10.
- 2 to 3 ft.....\$1 00

  P. glandulosa roseo-plena. Double Pink-flowering Almond. Similar to preceding except that the blos-
- soms are pink. May 1 to 10. Each 2 to 3 ft..... ...\$0 75 | 3 to 4 ft........ P. maritima. Beach Plum. For planting at the sea-
- shore or on lake fronts, nothing is so good as this shrub. The fairy-like white blossoms which come in April are followed by edible purple fruits in fall. Each
- 2 to 3 ft.........\$0.75 + 3 to 4 ft...... P. Mume. Japanese Apricot. A very early-flowering shrub with single pink blooms, much prized for decoration in Japan. 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25 each.
- P. triloba plena. Flowering Plum. A vigorous grower, every branch producing double pink flowers, an inch or so in diameter, early in May. Each 3 to 4 ft.....
  - For other Flowering Cherries, Plums, etc., see the Deciduous Trees
- RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead. Covered in May and June with four-petaled white flowers, succeeded in the fall by a crop of jet-black beads.
  - Each 2 to 3 ft.....\$0 65 \$5 00 3 to 4 ft..... 6.50
- RHUS canadensis (aromatica). Fragrant Sumac. Spreading shrub with pretty, lobed leaves. Yellow flowers in small clusters and bright red fruit. Fine as an under shrub or for rough, rocky places.
  - Each Each 3 to 4 ft.......\$0 75 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$0 85

- Rhus cotinus. Common Smoke Tree. Also called "Purple Fringe Tree." Produces feathery, smoke-like blossoms in June. 2 to 3 ft., 80 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

  R. cotinus atropurpurea. Purple Smoke Tree. Simi-
- lar to Cotinus, but purple foliage. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.
- ROBINIA hispida rosea. Rose Acacia. We offer a distinct and improved variety bearing rose-colored, wisteria-like flowers in May. Standards, 5 to 6 ft., \$6 each.

#### ROSE SPECIES

The efforts made by eminent rosarians during the past decade to popularize the Wild Roses are now bearing fruit. When planted in appropriate situations, there is nothing in the entire floral kingdom that will so permanently beautify and dignify an estate or park. There is a wide variation in the form of the plants of Wild Roses.

There are dwarf, trailing, and rambling species, varying from 1 to 15 feet or more in height, and it can be truly said that, given suitable situations, they accomplish marvelous transformations in the aspect of rocky banks, shrubberies, waste lands, and other half-wild vistas. Rose Species are not suitable for small gardens, which must always remain the undisputed empire of the Hybrid Teas, the Polyanthas, the Hybrid Perpetuals, and the other garden Roses. In addition to the following we can supply many other species which will be found listed in our Catalogue of Roses, Herbaceous Plants and Vines. Sent on application.

Plants and Vines. Sent on approaction.

Rosa blanda. Soft pink flowers, 2 inches across, followed by bright red hips. It spreads freely and does well in damp situations. Canes 4 to 6 feet tall are brilliant red and practically thornless. 60 cts. each.

- R. carolina. Single, bright rose-pink flowers, 2 inches across. Vigorous, 3 to 4-foot shrub. 60 cts. each.
  R. humilis. Clear pink flowers, 2 to 2½ inches across. Very spiny 3 to 6-foot stems with low, spreading habit. (Grows well in shady situations, 60 cts. each, R. rubrifolia. (R. ferryging). Red leaved Rose L.
- R. rubrifolia (R. ferruginea). Red-leaved Rose. Intensely deep pink, starry flowers in small clusters, freely produced, followed by red fruits. Remarkable for its bluish red foliage and stems, which make it very desirable for breaking up solid evergreen plantings. Rambling in habit, but grows into a self-sup-

porting bush. \$1 each.

setigera. Prairie Rose. Bears large, bright pink flowers in clusters during July and August. A handsome shrub growing 6 to 8 feet high with grayish foliage. Very hardy, 60 cts. each.

- R. Wichuraiana. Large clusters of pure white flowers freely produced. A valuable trailer, every branch lying flat, covering banks with dense mats of shining, almost evergreen foliage. One of the parents of our modern Ramblers. Very desirable for cemetery plots and portions of rock-gardens. 60 cts. each.
- SOPHORA viciifolia. Vetehleaf Sophora. A most attractive shrub with leaves like the vetch, and violetblue pea-shaped flowers in clusters like a wisteria.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft., \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.
- SORBARIA Aitchisoni. Kashmir False-Spirea. The contrast between the brilliant red stems and the bright green foliage is very attractive, as also are the spikes of white flowers appearing in late summer. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

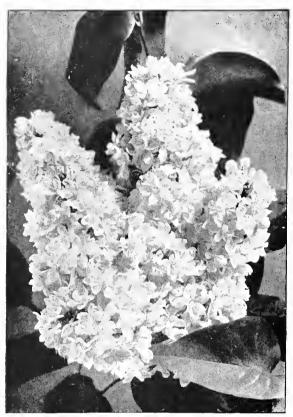
#### SPIRAEA

These accommodating shrubs, which seem to thrive under almost any conditions, scarcely need any recom-mendation to American gardeners. Bloom profusely mendation to American gardeners. in early spring; effective when planted in masses.

Spiræa Aitchisoni. See Sorbaria. S. arguta. Garland Spirca. Feathery foliage and very profuse, pure white flowers in early May. Dwarf.

4 to 5 ft., 85 ets. each, \$7 for 10.

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Waterer Spirca.
Grows about 2 feet high and is in bloom from May 25 until October. Fine-cut leaves and beautiful rose-colored flowers. Makes a fine hedge. 1½ to 2 ft., 65 ets. each, \$5 for 10.



Single Lilac

	5				
Spiræa Froebeli.	Froebel	Spirea.	Simila	r to A	nthony
Waterer but has	lighter	pink fle	owers.	It is	a more
vigorous grower.	Each	•			Each
2 to 3 ft	.80 - 60	3 to 4	ft		.80 75
S. Reevesiana.	Reenes'	Spirea	A shi	mb of	rather

drooping habit, covered in May with masses of single white flowers. Retains its dark green leaves way into the winter. Quite a tall variety. May 15 to 25. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each.

S. trichocarpa. Korean Spirca. A Korean variety well worthy of attention. It grows into a big, domeshaped bush like Vanhouttei, but the flowers are larger and about three weeks later. May 30 to

June 15. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each. S. Vanhouttei. Van Houtte Spirea. Forms a graceful, pendulous bush, 6 feet high. Surpasses all other Spireas with its superb beauty and gracefulness. Pure white flowers. Fine subject for hedging or specimens. May 15 to 25. Each .....\$0 45 | 3 to 4 ft...... 2 to 3 ft...

STAPHYLEA colchica. Colchis Bladdernut. Very useful shrub for the border. The fragrant white flowers are followed by large, green inflated fruits, hence its name. May 10 to 20. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

S. pinnata. European Bladdernut. Similar to above but with pinnate leaves. May, June. 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25 each.

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Graceful, pendent, fountain-like habit of growth. The leaves are finely and delicately cut. Flowers are creamy white. Plant adapts itself for low hedges and border plantings. Colorful foliage in fall. June 1 to 10.

Each Each 2 to 3 ft.......\$0 60 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$0 75

STEWARTIA pentagyna. Mountain Stewartia. Native Stewartia. Pot-grown plants, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50

S. Pseudo-Camellia. Japanese Stewartia. A medium-sized tree with very large, showy, cup-shaped white flowers. Foliage turns bright orange and scarlet in autumn. Very rare.

Each 3 to 4 ft......\$1 00 5 to 6 ft.....\$6 00 4 to 5 ft..... 5 00

SYMPHORICARPOS Chenaulti. Chenault Coralberry. This shrub is at its best when its slender branches are weighed down with bunches of red fruits, which last until winter.

Each 2 to 3 ft.......\$0 50 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$0 70

- **S. racemosus.** Snowberry. A very graceful bush with smooth, oval leaves and small pink flowers in summer, followed by waxy white berries in the fall. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.
- S. vulgaris. Coralberry. A very vigorous and quick grower, covered with purple berries all summer. for covering banks and along borders. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

#### SYRINGA · Lilac

The Lilac is probably better known than any other flowering shrub and has held the affections of all who love gardens for centuries. The common old-fashioned Lilac has many near relatives of merit that prolong the flowering season.

Syringa chinensis. Chinese Lilac. A very vigorous shrub with long, graceful branches, bearing compact clusters of purplish lilac flowers. Good for general uses and also for cutting.

Each4 to 5 ft.... ..\$1 00 | 5 to 6 ft......\$1 25 S. Josikæa. Hungarian Lilac. Valued for its late-blooming quality, and should be included in all plantings. Shining dark green foliage and single violet-colored flowers in small branches. June 1 to 10.

Each 3 to 4 ft.......\$1 00 | 4 to 5 ft........... 1 50 | 5 to 6 ft.....\$2 00

S. villosa. A late Lilac, blooming about June 5, bearing 

Common Purple Lilac. This is the old-S. vulgaris. fashioned Lilac. Displays very fragrant, single purple flowers about May 15. Much used in screening. Each 

S. vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. Bears pure white, fragrant single flowers. May 15.

Each 7 to S ft.......\$2 50 | S to 9 ft......\$3 50

#### HYBRID FRENCH LILACS

We earry a very large collection of Hybrid Lilacs in sizes from 2 to 6 feet. It is impossible to list all these in this Catalogue because in a short time some varieties may be sold out, so we issue a special list of Lilacs, kept up-to-date.

Our special list of Hybrid French Lilacs will be mailed upon application

TAMARIX africana. African Tamarix. Very effective, feathery grayish green foliage. Thrives near the seashore. Flowers pink.

Each 3 to 4 ft........\$0 65 | 6 to 7 ft.....\$1 00

T. odessana. Odessa Tamarix. A slender, irregular shrub with feathery foliage and delicate pink flowers carried in long racemes. Blooms May 15 to 25. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

VACCINIUM corymbosum. Highbush Blueberry. Bears waxy white, bell-shaped flowers in clusters, succeeded by edible Blueberries. The foliage turns brilliant colors in the fall and lasts until winter. A very hardy and handsome bushy shrub.

Each 2 to 3 ft......\$1 50 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$2 50

VITEX macrophylla. Bigleaf Lilac Chaste Tree. A small shrub which bears lavender-blue flowers in September, contrasting well with large gray-green leaves. Must have a sunny situation. 2-yr., 4-in. pots....

### Flowering Shrubs



#### **VIBURNUM**

While there are some very distinct varieties, the majority of the known varieties are similar in appearance. They will grow in semi-shade but should have an open, moist situation.

- Viburnum acerifolium. Maple-leaved Viburnum. Flat clusters of white flowers in early spring; dark berries in autumn. May 25. 1½ to 2 ft. B&B. 75 ets. each.
- V. Carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum. Has large heads of waxy white flowers tinted rose and delightfully fragrant. Has bushy habit with wider spread than height. May 15 to 25.

		rach
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	B&B	 .\$1 25
2 to 2½ ft.	B&B	 1 75
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.	B&B	 2 25

- V. cassinoides. Withe-Rod. Early in June this shrub bears large clusters of white flowers, followed by green berries which turn to red and then blue-black. The leathery leaves turn erimson and purple in the Each 2 to 3 ft.......\$0.70 | 3 to 4 ft......\$0.90
- V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. Curiously toothed, heartshaped leaves turning rich red and purple in the fall. Used as an ornamental hedge plant. Bears greenish white flowers early in June and dark blue berries Each 2 to 3 ft.....\$0 60 4 to 5 ft..........\$0 90 3 to 4 ft...... 80
- V. dilatatum. Linden Viburnum. A highly decorative, free-flowering shrub bearing 6-inch clusters of pure white flowers in May and June, followed by scarlet berries which stay all winter. Handsome, coarsely toothed, bright green foliage.
- Each 2 to 3 ft.....\$0 75 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$1 00 V. Lentago. Nanny-berry. Has bright green leaves and vellowish white flowers, about June 1. Oval-

shaped black fruits and richly colored foliage well into winter. Each \$6 50 2 to 3 ft.....\$0.75 3 to 4 ft..... 1 00

- V. macrocephalum. Chinese Viburnum. Enormous white flowers in May. Leaves are long and finely toothed. 3 to 4 ft. Specimens. \$7.50 each.
- V. molle. Kentucky Viburnum. Of robust habit, with round, dark green, hairy leaves. Large white flowers and blue-black fruits in the fall. June 1 to 10. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each.
- V. odoratissimum. Sweet Viburnum. White flowers in May, with oval leaves, 6 inches long. Fruit red turning black. Each 6 to 7 ft 8 to 10 ft......\$5 50 6 to 7 ft......\$3 00 7 to 8 ft...... 4 00
- V. Opulus. European Cranberry. A very fine sight when in bloom. Flowers white and berries searlet. Leaves are three-lobed and coarsely toothed. June 1 to 10. Each 3 to 4 ft. ..\$0 60Standards with 4 to 5-ft. stems, heavy crown...
- V. Opulus nanum. © Dwarf Cranberry. Seldom bears flowers, but very useful for edging. Forms a dense, globular bush. Each 10 \$4 00 4 to 6 in....\$0 50 5.00 6 50
- V. rhytidophyllum. See Broad-leaved Evergreens. V. Sargenti. Sargent Cranberry Bush. Similar to V. Opulus but of more upright and dense habit. Flowers are slightly larger.

Each2 to 3 ft.........\$0.75 | 4 to 5 ft......\$1.00

V. sterile (roseum). Common Snowball. Globes of pure white flowers. Very striking. June 1 to 10. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each.

- Viburnum Sieboldi. Siebold's Viburnum, Long, thick leaves of glossy green on stout branches. Panicles of white flowers. Each 3 to 4 ft.......\$0.75 Each 6 to 7 ft......\$1 50
- and white flowers more flat than those of Plicatum. Decorative red fruits changing to black. May 15 to 25. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

V. tomentosum lanceatum. Lance Viburnum. Similar to Tomentosum but with a decidedly smaller leaf and flower. 4 to 5 ft. Specimens. \$5 each.

V. tomentosum plicatum. Japanese Snowball. Very handsome bush with white flowers often over 3 inches across. The bush grows in a picturesque manner with branches at right angles to the main stem, and dark green, crimped foliage. May 25.

Each 2 to 3 ft........\$0 65 | 4 to 5 ft.......\$0 85 Wrighti. Wright Viburnum. A native of Japan. Very upright nature. The scarlet fruits are immensely attractive. 3 to 4 ft., 90 cts. each.

#### WEIGELA

Weigelas are easy plants to grow and very showy when in flower. They are well covered with trumpet-shaped flowers about May 20.

Weigela amabilis. Rose Weigela. A vigorous and attractive shrub bearing light pink flowers very freely on spreading branches. May 25 to June 5. 3 to 4 ft., 75 ets. each.

W., Eva Rathke. Bears dark carmine-red flowers which are produced on short branches from June to

August. One of the showiest. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

W., Mme. Lemoine. Flowers white, with a delicate blush changing to pink. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

W. rosea. Pink Weigela. The common pink Weigela, very much used for landscape work. Handsome roseeolored flowers about the end of May. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia. A handsome shrub or small tree, bearing slender sprays of white flowers dotted with red and yellow. Foliage particularly beautiful.  $1^1_2$  to 2 ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia. Yellow-root. A very attractive dwarf shrub, bearing racemes of curious brownish purple flowers. The autumn tints of the foliage are very attractive. For planting under leggy shrubs there is nothing better as a ground-cover. 12 to 15 in., 50 cts. euch, \$4.50 for 10.

ZENOBIA pulverulenta. Dusty Zenobia. Still a rather rare shrub, notwithstanding its unusual merit. It produces a multitude of waxy white flowers on the underside of the spreading shoots. The light green, oval leaves are covered with a waxy film. If protected it is almost evergreen.

Each  $3 \text{ to } 3^{1} \text{ 2 ft.} \dots ..... \$4 50$ 



Viburnum Carlesi



# Hardy Vines

ARDY VINES are of distinct value for use in beautifying the bare walls of houses, pergolas, garages, and other buildings, and are also of great utility because they provide comfortable shade. Some varieties contribute to our pleasure by diffusing a pleasant aroma and rendering the air fragrant within varying distance from the vines. Others please by the flowers they bear, some providing large flowers and others small ones according to variety. Most of them need some support. Ampelopsis, English Ivy, etc., attach themselves to walls and pillars of brick, wood, or stone by means of agrial rootlets, and, contrary to the general impression, they do not cause dampness but are of great benefit to a damp wall.

Plant in a deep, rich soil and water thoroughly, giving an occasional top-dressing.



Flowers of Bignonia grandiflora

clinibing plant, with shining, dark green foliage. White flowers, with purplish centers, cover the whole vine. Edible fruits. Strong, pot-grown slavi \$1 each, \$8 for 10 ACTINIDIA arguta.

AKEBIA quinata. Fiveleaf Akebia. A good climber, bearing numerous bunches of violet-brown flowers which have a pleasant cinnamon odor. Leaflets are dark green, arranged 5 on one stalk. Does best in sunny places. Strong, pot-grown plants, 80 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

AMPELOPSIS aconitifolia. Monkshood Vinc. A very graceful vine with deeply cut leaves, resembling those of a larkspur. Strong, pot-grown plants, 80 ets. each, \$6 for 10.

A. heterophylla. Porcelain Ampelopsis. Well adapted for covering rocks and low trelliswork. It has very pretty, 3 or 5-lobed foliage. Handsome in autumn, with its abundance of light blue berries. Strong, potgrown plants, 80 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

A. heterophylla elegans. A variegated form of the above. Strong, pot-grown plants, 80 cts. each, \$6

A. quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. Very large green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet in the fall. EachExtra-strong, pot-grown plants.....\$0-75

Extra-strong, field-grown plants...... 50 3 50 A. quinquefolia Engelmanni. Engelmann Creeper. Similar to Quinquefolia, with smaller and more dense foliage. Will cling firmly to brick walls, etc., when once established. Strong, pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

A. tricuspidata Lowi. • Geranium Creeper; New Japanese Ivy. Like Tricuspidata Veitchi, it clings to the smoothest surface. The small, prettily lobed foliage changes to a brilliant crimson in autumn. Strong, pot-grown plants, 75 ets. each, \$6 for 10.

A. tricuspidata minutifolia. Small-leaved form of Trieuspidata Veitchi. Strong, pot-grown plants, 80 ets. each, \$6 for 10.

Ampelopsis tricuspidata Veitchi. Boston Ivy. Rapidgrowing vine with clusters of dark blue berries and handsome green foliage assuming charming sun-tints in the fall. Perfectly hardy. Strong, pot-grown plants.

60 cts, each, \$4 for 10.

A. tricuspidata Veitchi robusta. A variety of above with very rich dark green foliage. Strong, pot-grown plants, 80 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho. Dutchman's Pipe. A vigorous and rapid-flowering climber, bearing striking brownish colored flowers, resembling a pipe in shape. Very large, round leaves, giving a tropical effect. Strong, pot-grown plants, \$2 each.

BIGNONIA grandiflora. Chinese Trumpet Creeper. Bright green, compound, very persistent leaves. Its clusters of orange-red flowers are very showy. Strong,

pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

"Mme. Galen. Clusters of very showy salmon-red flowers. Strong, pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$8 for 10. B. radicans. Trumpet Creeper. A fine climbing vine, with large, brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in July and August, when it is a fine spectacle. Strong, potgrown plants, 80 cts. each, 86 for 10.

CELASTRUS orbiculatus. Chinese Bittersweet. Brilliant red and yellow fruit. Strong, field-grown plants, 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

C. scandens. American Bittersweet. Yellow flowers in June, followed by bright orange-yellow and crimson fruit in autumn. Strong, field-grown plants, 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

#### **CLEMATIS**

Without doubt the Clematis are the most handsome and choicest group of hardy vines. They are classified into large- and small-flowering types, and we so list them. As a rule, they grow very rapidly and greatly enhance the beauty of any trellis, porch, fence, wall or stump, through their multitude of dazzling flowers, many of which will reach 6 inches in diameter. Their wide color-range runs from the purest silvery white to the deepest purple. They love a cool, moist, welldrained soil, preferably with southern exposure.

We grow several varieties in addition to those listed below. If interested, write us for list

#### Large-flowering Clematis

Clematis, Belle of Woking. Very fine double flowers of soft silvery gray. \$1.50 each.

C., Duchess of Edinburgh. Very large, double, pure

white, fragrant flowers.

C., Gypsy Queen. A dark but bright velvety purple.C. Henryi. Broad, creamy white flowers of finest form.C. Jackmani. Probably the best known. Fine violet-

purple flowers.

C. Jackmani alba. Very large white flowers. \$1.50

C. lanuginosa candida. Moderate climber with very large, dazzling white flowers. \$1.50 each.

C. Lawsoniana. Bright rose-purple flowers with darker veins. \$1.50 each.
C., Lady Caroline Neville. Large, pale mauve flowers

with darker bars. \$1.50 each.

C., Mme. Baron Veillard. Fine satiny pink of excel-



- **Clematis, Mme. Edouard Andre.** The deepest pink or nearest red of any. Very fine.
- C., Nellie Moser. One of the most vigorous varieties. Flowers white, tinged pink, with a carmine streak. \$1.50 each.
- **C.**, **Prince Hendrik.** Deep bluish mauve with a satiny sheen and fringed edge. \$2 each.
- C., Ramona. Clear light blue flowers in August and September.
- C., Ville de Lyon. Bright carmine with deeper edges. Blooms in August and September.
  - All Large-flowering Clematis, except where noted, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

#### Small-flowering Clematis

- Clematis coccinea. A low, twining plant with large searlet or carmine flowers. Strong, pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
- C. crispa. A slender vine 3 to 4 feet high, with large, showy, purple, bell-shaped flowers, varying lighter. Strong, pot-grown plants, 50 ets. each, \$4.50 for 10.
- C. montana alba. Vigorous, with white, anemone-like flowers, following each other over a long period of time. Strong, pot-grown plants, 80 cts. each, \$6 for 10
- C. montana rubens. Vigorous, reaching 20 feet, with pink, anemone-like flowers following each other over a long period of time. Strong, pot-grown plants, 80 ets. each, \$6 for 10.
- C. montana undulata. Vigorous, with bluish white flowers. Strong, pot-grown plants, 80 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
- C. paniculata. Japanese Virgin's Bower. The most useful and beautiful of hardy vines. A luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer, with fine foliage. The white flowers are very pretty, fragrant, and resemble snowflakes in late summer. Strong, pot-grown plants, 50 ets. each, \$4 for 10.
- C. Vitalba. Rampant climber to 30 feet. The fragrant white flowers are borne in clusters in July to September. Strong, pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

#### Various Clematis

The following are not climbing vines. Their chief use is to add charm and variety to the perennial border. We list these Clematis here for the convenience of our patrons.

- Clematis integrifolia, Durandi. Large, dark blue flowers. Height, 2 ft. \$1 each.
- C. heracleæfolia Davidiana, Gerbe Fleuri. (New.) 4 ft. Light violet-blue in fine sprays in August and September. \$1 each.
- C. recta mandschurica. The white flowers are borne on long stems in large showy clusters in June and July. Excellent as a cut-flower. Height, 4 feet. 50 cts. each.
- **EUONYMUS radicans.** An attractive evergreen, hardy, self-clinging vine producing pretty berries. Desirable for covering walls or as a ground-cover. Pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.
- E. radicans Carrierei. Evergreen. Low-growing, selfelinging vine with spreading branches and shiny green leaves. Showy fruit. Excellent for a low hedge if kept trimmed back. Extra-strong, field-grown plants, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.
- E. radicans coloratus. Evergreen. A strong-growing variety with long, narrow foliage, tinted purplish red. An excellent ground-cover. Strong, pot-grown plants, 60 ets. each, \$4.50 for 10.
- E. radicans foliis-variegatus. Variegated-leaf Winter Creeper. Evergreen. Fine compact vine with elinging tendrils. Variegated small leaves. Strong, potgrown plants, 50 ets. each, \$3.50 for 10.
- E. radicans minimus (kewensis). © Baby Winter Creeper. Evergreen. A valuable little trailer with round green leaves. Excellent for the rockery. Strong, pot-grown plants, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.
- For other Euonymus, see Flowering Shrubs, page 24

- HEDERA Helix. English Iry. Evergreen. This popular, well-known variety has proved hardy and is now very extensively used for covering brick and stone walls and dwellings; also an excellent ground-cover.

  Each 10 100
- **H. Helix arborescens.** Tree Iry. Evergreen. Very ornamental vine that produces an abundance of varicolored berries. Strong, pot-grown plants, \$1 each. \$8 for 10
- H. Helix coreacæa. Leatherleaf English Ivy. Evergreen. A very rare hardy variety with leathery, oddly shaped foliage. Fine for the rockery. Strong, potgrown plants, 80 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
- H. Helix discolor (marmorata). © Evergreen. An excellent hardy vine for the rock-garden, with medium or small leaves daintily variegated. Strong, potgrown plants, 90 cfs. each, \$7 for 10.
- grown plants, 90 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

  H. Helix gracilis. Small-leaf English Ivy. Evergreen.
  An extremely graceful vine with very small dark green foliage. Same habit as English Ivy. Strong, pot-grown plants, 80 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
- H. Helix nigra. Evergreen. Dark green foliage, of medium size. Strong, pot-grown plants, 80 cts. each. \$6 for 10.
- HYDRANGEA petiolaris. Climbing Hydrangea. A very hardy climbing Hydrangea of great merit, with four-petaled flowers. Strong, pot-grown plants, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.
- JASMINUM nudiflorum. Winter Jasmine; Naked-flowering Jasmine. Branchlets green and four-angled, bearing pretty yellow flowers before the little hairy leaves appear in March. Strong, pot-grown plants, 90 cts. each, \$7 for 10.
- LONICERA Heckrotti. Everblooming Honeysuckle. Flowers purple outside, yellow inside. Strong, potgrown plants, 80 ets. each, 86 for 10.
- L. Henryi. Henry Honeysuckle. A climbing or prostrate evergreen vine with ovate leaves 2 to 3½ inches long, of a very pleasing green. Dull purple or yellowish red flowers, followed by black fruit. Invaluable as a bank-cover. It is practically evergreen. Strong, pot-grown plants, 80 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
- L. japonica chinensis. Purple Japanese Honeysuckle. Fine dark foliage, shaded purple. Very fragrant, cream-colored flowers. Strong, pot-grown plants. 80 ets. cach, \$6 for 10.
- L. japonica Halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. A strong grower and constant bloomer. Flowers open white, changing to buff; very fragrant. Excellent for covering banks.
- Strong, pot-grown Each 10 100 1000 plants, 3-in. pots. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00 \$150 00 Strong, pot-grown plants, 4-in. pots 45 4 00 35 00
- L. japonica Halliana aureo-reticulata. Varicyated Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. Foliage netted and spotted bright yellow. Orange-eolored flowers. Strong, pot-grown plants, 50 ets. each, \$3.50 for 10.
- L. Periclymenum belgica. Dutch Woodbine; Fragrant Dutch Honcysuckle. Flowers bright red outside and yellow inside; fragrant. Blooms all summer. Strong, pot-grown plants, 80 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
- L. sempervirens magnifica. A magnificent new Honeysuckle with large, eoral-colored flowers and excellent blue-gray-green foliage. Blooms practically all summer. Strong, pot-grown plants, 90 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

- Lonicera syringantha. Lilac Honeysuckle. A very valuable and rare shrub with slender, trailing branches and dull bluish green leaves. Flowers are pale rosy lilac; very fragrant. Blooms in May and June. in August. 2 to 3 ft., 80 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
- L. Tellmanniana. Golden Giant Honeysuckle. excellent, most vigorous climbing Honeysuckle has large, ovate leaves, rich light green above and whitish green beneath. Its unusually large flowers are of a rich yellow, shaded bronzy red. The individual tubes have a large flaring lip. We recommend it very highly where quick growth is desired. Strong, pot-grown plants, 90 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

For other Lonicera, see Flowering Shrubs, page 25

- POLYGONUM Auberti. Chinese Fleece-Vine. strong, vigorous vine, growing to 25 feet. During the entire summer and fall it is covered with a great foamy spray of white flowers. It readily adapts itself to climatic conditions throughout the northern states and thrives in any fairly good soil. Pot-grown plants transplant easily. Strong, pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
- PUERARIA Thunbergiana. Kudzu Vine; Kudzu Bean. A remarkably rapid grower, unparalleled for ornament and shade. Produces 20 to 30-foot growth in a season. The numerous leaves are dark green and of a woolly texture. The purple, pea-shaped flowers, borne in racemes 4 to 6 inches long, are suggestive of miniature clusters of Wisteria. Strong, pot-grown plants, 80 ets. each, \$6 for 10.

TECOMA. See Bignonia, page 30.

- VITIS Coignetiæ. Glory-Vine. Beautiful and rare. A strong, free grower, bearing large, heart-shaped leaves 10 inches long, deep rich green above and soft buff-yellow beneath. Fruits black. Strong, fieldgrown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10,
- WISTERIA. These Wisterias cannot be compared with plants grown from seed, which take years to bloom. The following are all grafted stock, scions having been taken from old blooming plants.

Wisteria brachybotrys alba. White Silky Wisteria. A short-clustered Japanese species with white flowers and silky leaflets. Each Strong, 4-yr. pot-grown plants.....\$2 50 \$22 50 Strong, 6-yr. field-grown plants.....5 00 45 00 W. brachybotrys, Blue. Similar to the preceding but

has blue flowers. Strong, 4-yr., pot-grown plants, \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

W. multijuga (floribunda macrobotrys). Longcluster Wisteria. A rare species with purplish or lilac flowers in immense, long clusters. Each 

cluster Wisteria. Large white clusters of flowers.

10 Each Strong, 8-yr., field-grown specimens. 7 50 multiped longical and 10 mul 822 50

W. multijuga longissima (floribunda longissima). Extra-long Cluster Wisteria. Similar to Multijuga, but its immense flowers are even longer. Strong, 4-yr., pot-grown plants, \$2.25 each, \$20 for 10.

W. multijuga rosea (floribunda rosea). Pink Cluster Wisteria. A variety with pale pink flowers.

Each

Strong, 4-yr., pot-grown plants . . . . . \$2 50 \$22 50 Strong, S-yr., field-grown specimens . . . . . 7 50

W. sinensis. Chinese Wisteria. A very strong grower, elimbing high and twining tightly. It has pale green foliage and blooms very profusely early in summer. Flowers sky-blue, in long pendulous clusters. Flowers sky-blue, in long, pendulous clusters.

Each Strong, 4-yr., pot-grown plants.....\$2 00 Strong, 8-yr., field-grown specimens... 7 50 \$17.50

W. sinensis alba. White Chinese Wisteria. Similar to the preceding in growth, but has showy, pendulous racemes of white flowers.

Each 10 Strong, 4-yr., pot-grown plants . . . . \$2 00 Strong, 8-yr., field-grown specimens . . . . 7 50

W. sinensis violacea plena. Double Blue Chinese Wisteria. A rare, magnificent, blue Wisteria. Lovely long clusters of large, double flowers. Strong, 5-yr., field-grown plants, \$5 each.

#### Suggestions to Customers

TERMS. Cash or satisfactory reference must accompany all orders, unless the party ordering has an account with us.

ROSES AND PERENNIALS. On all orders over \$1, where eash accompanies the order, we will pay Pareel Post charges on dormant plants; if under \$1, add 15 ets. for postage charges; or if the shipment is too large to be sent by this method, we will pack securely in wooden eases and deliver to the transportation company without charge, and send shipment transportation charges collect.

Where elients live near an eastern port and shipment is desired by boat, we shall be glad to deliver to the steamship eompanies in New York City without extra charge.

If eash does not accompany the order, we will bill postage or packing charges.

Where eustomers are resident within 25 miles of our Nursery, we shall be glad to deliver plants without extra charge on such days as we have trucks in that particular section. We cannot deliver on specific days or at particular hours.

PACKING will be charged at cost on Balled and Burlapped trees and shrubs which require crating.

ORDER EARLY. It greatly facilitates shipment if orders are received early, and will save disappointment

IMPORTANT. We will not warrant prompt delivery of goods shipped by freight. Please write Name, Post Office, County, and State, also Number of Street, plainly; also any other information necessary to expedite delivery.

HOW TO REACH OUR NURSERIES. Visitors invited. Our Nurseries, consisting of 500 acres, are located within 9 miles of New York City. Rutherford is easily reached by Route 1, 6 and 2 from the new George Washington Bridge, and also from the Holland Tunnel and Hudson River ferries. The Carlton Hill Station on the Eric Railroad out of New York is only a fiveminute walk from the office.

SUBSTITUTION. When ordering state if we may replace sold-out varieties with others equally as good. This saves delay by correspondence.

We will make no adjustments unless complaints are made within five days after receipt of stock. Complaints must be made direct to our office in writing. Your order is booked with this distinct understanding. All shipments at customer's risk.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all plants genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that prove untrue, we do not give any warranty, express or implied; and in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the plants.

### BOBBINK & ATKINS

#### ORDER SHEET

TOTAL

# NURSERYMEN RUTHERFORD, N. J.

DATE	ORDERED BY NAME			
SHIP VIA	STREET			
-	CITY	ST	ATE	
WHEN	AMOUNT ENCLOSED			
SHIP TO				
QUANTITY	DEFACE WINTER DV AVV		<u> </u>	
QUIIVIII	PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY	SIZE	EACH PRICE	TOTAL
				<u> </u>
			-	
NU	URSERY STOCK PACKING AT COST			

**POT-GROWN ROSES.** We are growing many varieties of Roses in pots for delivery on and after May 15. After this date the planting of dormant Roses is not advisable. Potted Roses will be crated and shipped by Express Collect. Write for a list of varieties in the classes you want.

QUANTITY	SIZE	EACH PRICE	TOTAL
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#### TERMS

#### Be Sure to Read This

Customers within a 25-mile limit of our Nursery are entitled to free delivery under certain conditions. Delivery is free on the days our trucks happen to be in a particular vicinity. We cannot deliver on specific days or hours. With certain orders within this 25-mile area, we deem it advisable to ship parcel post or express to facilitate quick arrival of stock. In such cases, carrier and packing charges will be billed at cost. We are sure that you will accept our best judgment in such cases.

On all other orders, packing charges are billed at cost. Prices indicated in this Catalogue do not include packing charges, f.o.b. Rutherford, N. J.

### JAPANESE YEW

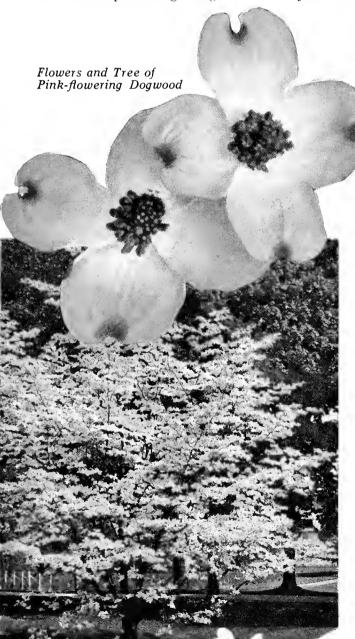
(Taxus cuspidata capitata)

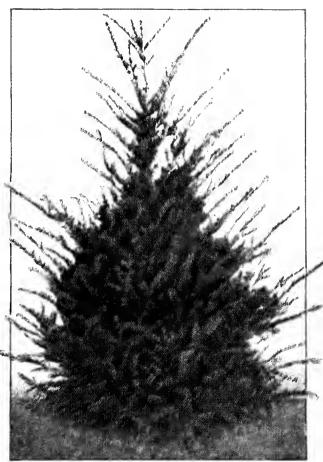
WE HAVE a complete assortment of all the various Yews in specimen plants for special uses, and the finest lot of T. cuspidata capitata for hedges

ever offered in this country.

We have all read of the fine old Yew hedges of England, but for some reason American gardeners have used very little Yew for this purpose, depending instead on privet and barberry. For a surprisingly small first cost they could have a Yew hedge which is not only beautiful from the day it is planted but which will live for centuries, increasing in beauty and value with the years. Any of the Yews will develop naturally into beautiful specimens, but this family is so amenable to shearing that plants can be trimmed without harm into almost any form desired. The rich dark color is pleasing at all seasons of the year; and when deciduous trees are bare and so many evergreens show tints of brown, the rich green of the Yews, with the lovely scarlet berries nestling among the needles, makes a lovely pieture indeed.

If possible come to Rutherford to make your selections from the specimens growing in the Nursery.





Japanese Yew (Taxus cuspidata capitata)

# PINK-FLOWERING DOGWOOD

(Cornus florida rubra)

THERE just does not happen to be any other flowering tree thriving in this climate that can compare with our native Dogwoods. Whether along the edges of woodland, scattered through open woods, or as lawn specimens, the gracefulness of the symmetrical trees makes them objects of admiration to plant-lovers at all times of the year, but along in May when the plants are one mass of pink or snowy white, the whole world stops to worship. But the lovely blooms are only one of the tree's ornaments. When the cool weather of late autumn approaches, the foliage turns bright scarlet, and when these brilliant leaves finally fall we find a nice crop of bright red berries ornamenting the bare branehes until the birds clean them off.

We have a large supply of splendid specimens of both varieties.

